John Jenrette's war against ants

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Why Sparkman quit

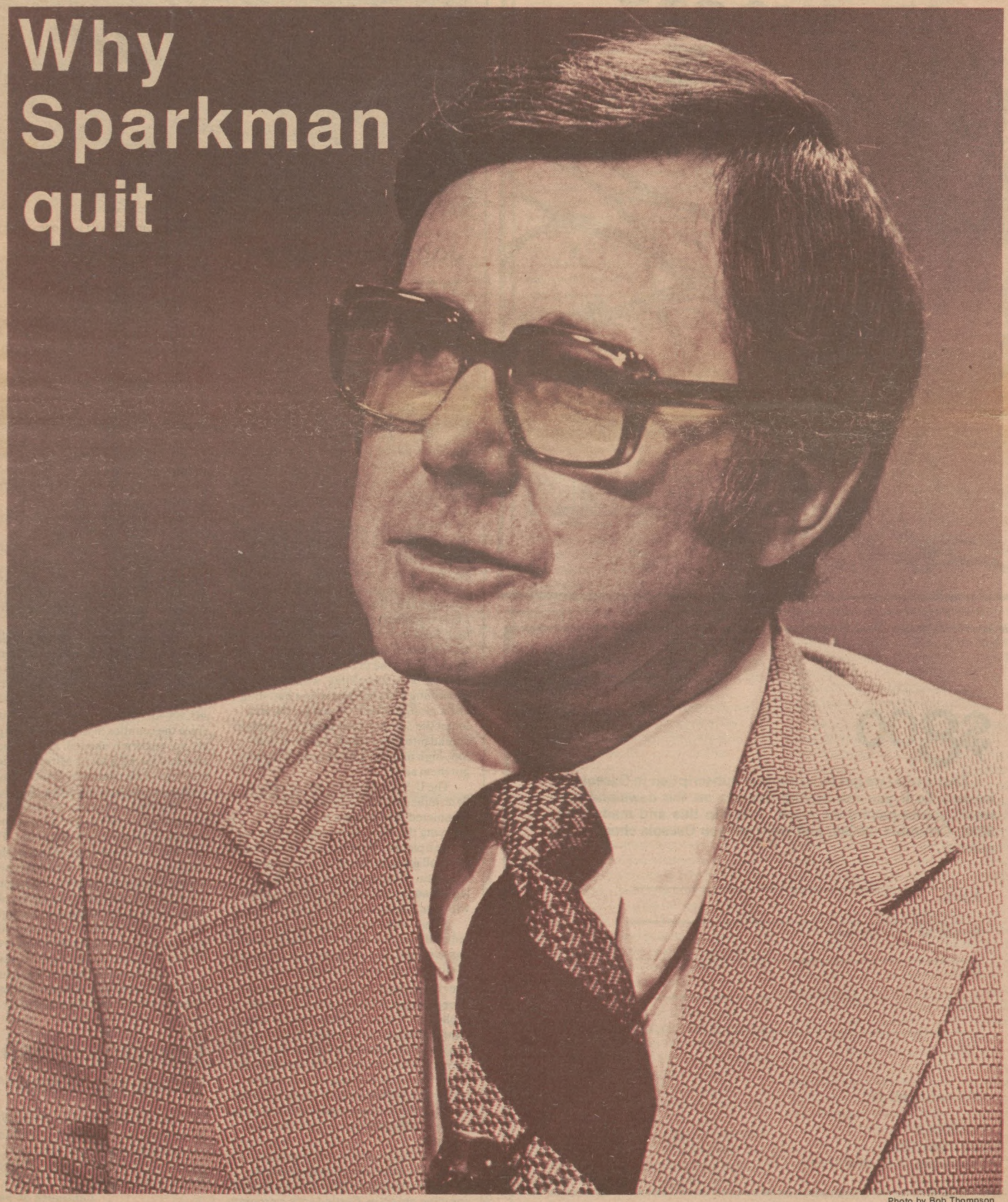

Photo by Bob Thompson

Richland District One School Superintendent Brandon Sparkman

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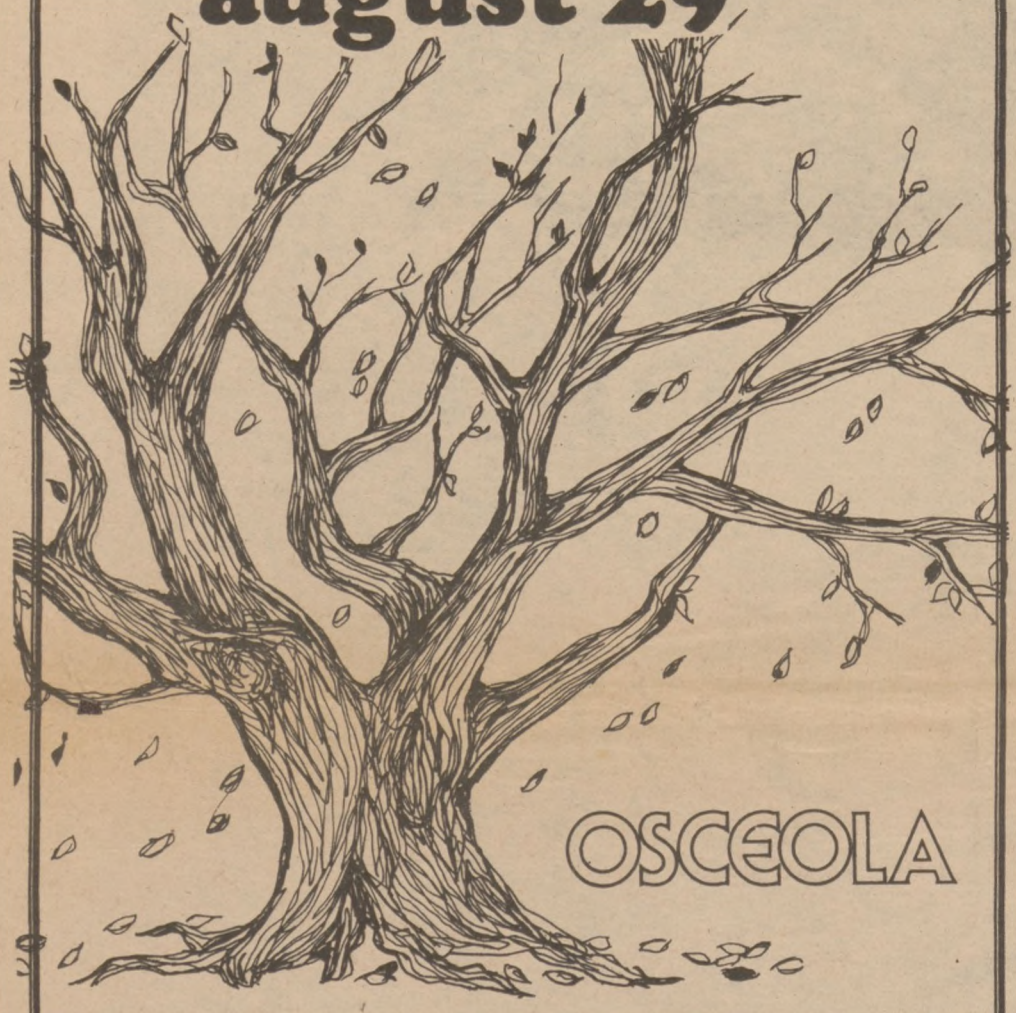

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Photo by Bob Thompson

S.C. ecogram

John Jenrette's war on the ants

When Rachel Carson wrote **Silent Spring** in 1961 she became one of the first people to warn the public of the dangers to the environment resulting from DDT and other "hard" pesticides.

Eventually, with the passage of several decades, DDT and its family of insecticides were banned and replaced with chemical poisons of shorter duration of life in the food chain of wildlife, fish and man. Only in a few special programs have pesticides of a persistent nature been kept in use. One of these is Mirex, which is used in the Ant War.

The Ant War, as it has been popularly dubbed, began sometime in the 1950's around New Orleans. The enemy was the fire ant, more specifically the ant species accidentally imported from South America via ships carrying fruit. This imported fire ant is regarded in its homeland as a beneficial insect because it feeds upon other insects which damage crops. But in North America, it came to be considered a pest because of its sharp sting, which resembles something of a cross between a bee sting and a mosquito bite. Of course, the ants found the South to their liking and rapidly spread into many states, building their foot-high mounds and stinging folks who got them angry.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture determined that the ants should be eliminated, and began a program of spraying the Mirex over millions of acres from airplanes. The Mirex was first soaked on small granules of bait which the ants would eat. It appeared initially to be a legitimate triumph, getting rid of a pest with a new miracle bug-killer.

Slowly, the truth about the federally-funded mass spraying program has surfaced. The pesticide was not capable of eliminating the ants, because a year or so after it was used the ants were back again, strong as ever. Massive doses had to be applied each year just to control the ants from spreading their domain (they more or less marched across the South, county to county). And worst of all, the residues of Mirex were found to be accumulating to high levels in blue crabs in South Carolina and in catfish in farm ponds of Mississippi, and in wildlife generally. Rachel Carson was right.

Once the dangers were documented the problem became one of overcoming the pork barrel politics of the federally funded spraying program. Getting such a program in one's home district was one of the few claims to fame that many rural congressmen could boast. And the rural folklore about the terrible ants eating livestock and driving farm hands out of the fields was widespread (some assertions that the ants devoured livestock were proven fake after it was discovered the animals had been dead already and the ants were after-the-fact, for instance).

Also, pitted in the dispute were the Agriculture Department and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Ag people had the rural folks behind them, and the pork barrel. Finally, the EPA was able to overcome them by issuing a ban on spraying in coastal counties due to a buildup of Mirex in the estuaries. EPA is disliked by the Ag interests anyway because of their restrictions on handling and registration of certain pesticides. So when the Ag Department threw in the towel because of the costs of the program (costs had expanded greatly as the ants claimed new territory), Earl Butz said it was EPA that had been overrestrictive and caused the pork barrel's demise.

Even John Jenrette, South Carolina's Sixth District congressman, a member of the House Agriculture Committee from a coastal district. Jenrette wants Mirex sprayings revived in parts of his district that are somewhat removed from the coast, since the counties in which the ban applies are not uniformly shaped. In June, he attacked the EPA for its Mirex positions at hearings of his committee concerning continuing the funding of the 1972 Pesticide Act. Doubtless, Jenrette views the Mirex program as one of the few pieces of pork he might have been able to cling onto. The fact that Mirex is not the type of poison that should be massively sprayed anywhere is not the concern of Jenrette, but having a scapegoat for the loss of the pork is. And Jenrette feels the loss is great enough to him to attack the existence of one of the most fundamental environmental programs in the world, the control of pesticides.

Time has proven the Ant War cannot be won. Hopefully, time will prove John Jenrette was the war's last recruit.

Congaree clash picks up steam

The battle over the Congaree Swamp, a big river swamp below Columbia that contains a unique climax forest, has been picking up steam with the environmental movement nationally.

Continued on page 8

cheap shots

Denying the right to life

What was originally hailed by civil libertarians as a golden opportunity to improve the rights of welfare recipients and blacks last week turned into a rather joyless occasion (for those minorities, at least). Dr. Clovis Pierce, the infamous vigilante obstetrician from Aiken (see Osceola, August 1), got off almost scot-free on charges of racial discrimination and violation of civil rights for forcing, or trying to force, welfare mothers with three or more children to be sterilized before he would treat them.

Pierce's righteous form of family planning was never really in question during the trial. Time after time, witnesses at the federal court trial in Barnwell, including the notorious ex-GI himself, testified that the obstetrician had indeed followed to the letter his self-invented sterilization policy.

Charges had also been filed against the administrator and board chairman of the Aiken County Hospital, where Pierce's sterilizations took place, and against officials of the state Department of Social Services for allegedly turning their backs on the discriminatory policy. But it soon became obvious that Pierce was the only man the ACLU lawyers would conceivably pin anything on; most of the charges against the other defendants were thrown out before the jury could even rule on them.

The charges filed against Pierce by two Aiken County black women -- both unmarried, and one of whom had been sterilized by Pierce -- included racial discrimination, violating the plaintiffs' civil rights under the color of state law, and conspiracy to violate their civil rights. It wasn't surprising when the federal jury of three whites and three blacks found Pierce innocent on charges of racial discrimination. After all, the fact that 17 of 18 Medicaid mothers sterilized by Pierce were black was only "circumstantial evidence," which we all learned early on from Perry Mason shows isn't admissible. And technically, all the other black women who were sterilized under Pierce's policy weren't parties to the suit.

Nor was it unexpected when the jury acquitted Pierce on the conspiracy charges. The obstetrician didn't know either Social Services official prior to the alleged violations. And the two hospital officials, according to testimony, had no prior knowledge of Pierce's policy, as incredible as that may sound. So it followed that Pierce couldn't have conspired by himself.

But what was surprising was the fact that, when the jury found enough evidence against Pierce to convict him of civil rights violations, they felt those violations so insignificant that they awarded only $5 in damages. Five measly bucks, despite the fact that Virgil Walker was sterilized by Pierce, and Shirley Brown was kicked out of the hospital (for refusing to be sterilized) one day after giving birth, even before the baby had undergone its lab tests. Adding insult to injury was Judge Sol Blatt Jr.'s decision not to give injunctive relief, which means that Pierce and others won't be prevented from continuing their unscrupulous ways.

That it was a victory for anti-welfare and anti-black forces was obvious, despite Pierce's conviction. Pierce and his supporters obviously felt the press was out to "get" them just by the mere fact of reporting the trial, and they rejoiced when Pierce was vindicated. During the trial, Pierce once walked around an entire block to avoid TV and newspaper cameras. Wally Hitchcock, who covered the trial for The State newspaper, told us that after the trial he received a sympathy card from Silent Majority, a group that was formed in Aiken to support Pierce. But instead of the card reading, "Our sympathy in time of loss," Hitchcock said "loss" had been scratched out and "victory" scribbled in. Despite his guilt by association with the "liberal" press corps, Hitchcock had reported the trial with clinical objectivity. And, as one fellow reporter teased him, "Wally's certainly no bleeding hearted liberal."

The outcome of the trial didn't speak well of Southern government. Instead of law and order, the principle that the South seems to be following is "law **or** order." Again it was shown that the Southern idea of vigilanteism, a super-macho taking of the law into one's own hands, is a lot easier than changing The System which the "silent majority" trumpets so loudly and often.

Maybe they'll make a movie out of it, and Clovis Pierce will become another Buford Pusser.

OSCEOLA

"Freedom of the press is guaranteed only to those who own one."
— press critic A.J. Liebling

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BUSINESS WATCH

An end to the welfare mess

For too many years, the South has imposed a great moral and financial burden upon the North. Neo-Nazi Southern doctors who force sterilization of black women and unsavory Southern politicos who deny their pittance of welfare to all but the most desperate have forced cities like New York and Chicago to feed and clothe poor Southerners.

Humanitarian cities like New York have offered generous social services to all who have needed them, and the most visible result today is the near-bankruptcy of that city. Meanwhile, the very Southern officials who have been most niggardly, who have connived and schemed to deny welfare to the poor, smugly chuckle to themselves at New York City's plight.

Their working philosophy is a simple, nay simpleminded, one. It says that anyone who is poor is poor because he is lazy, dumb, shiftless, "don't want to woik" and is out to steal from fine, upstanding Americans (i.e. white, affluent WASPS). The logic of their philosophy and its thinly-veiled racism leads straight to a concentration camp. They most conveniently ignore the fact that not everyone is privy to the advantages of education and affluence and easy access to meaningful work. They pretend that life is no different for the darkskinned in America and they assume that all have the aid of "old boy" ties and help from the family. And let us not forget the fact that if welfare mothers have more than "their" share of children, it is because having children is the only way to increase their welfare payments to a near-tolerable level. Childbearing is encouraged by stingy welfare rules and regulations that also penalize a woman for having a husband in the house. Such rules all designed by those who look on the poor as no more than "welfare bums."

The welfare system has been taking its share of abuse in the past few weeks. The CBS news program, "60 Minutes," presented a controversial segment several Sundays ago on the inefficiency of the Massachusetts' system. And only last week, South Carolina governor Jim Edwards was presented a 180-page report documenting wasteful and counterproductive procedures followed by the S.C. Department of Social Services.

Yet even adequate welfare is not the real answer to the problem of poverty. The present system of social services is a bloated morass of expensive bureaucracies administering conflicting programs to a relatively small number of "beneficiaries." The cost of this system is staggering ($190 billion for 1976), and promises to grow each year (every day of the year, the government adds 1,200 employes to its payrolls). Taxpayers must foot the bills. The final result of all this is an increasing number of people who need welfare. The poor get poorer. No one seems to benefit, except the officials who administer the programs.

Well then, let me present a final solution to the mess, one that is efficient and relatively inexpensive: First of all, we should abolish **all** social welfare programs, from Social Security to welfare to unemployment pay. No more subsidies for housing projects, nor any food stamps, nor wasteful job training centers. Tear down the huge bureaucracies that operate such programs. Everything must go!

Then take the enormous savings and apply them to a single, adequate guaranteed annual income of perhaps $5,500, perhaps more, per year for everyone earning less than $10,000 a year. Such a guaranteed annual income should have a built-in cost-of-living escalator to negate the effects of inflation. It should offer 50 cents for each dollar earned up to $10,000. Most importantly, the guaranteed annual income would be available to anyone who makes less than $10,000.

There would be no tricky rules and regulations and thus no corrupt bureaucrats, nor bureaucrats of any kind, to administer them. Instead a small office of clerks, working through a computer, could administer the whole system.

As any economist will tell you, it is simply cheaper to give the poor direct cash grants than it is to give them subsidized goods and services which also entail bureaucrats' salaries and expenses for operating large offices around the country, not to mention padded government contracts for said goods and services.

Assuming that even 40 per cent of the American people required the guaranteed annual income, it would cost perhaps $120 billion a year. Compare that with the $190 billion in the federal budget for fiscal 1976 to pay for government social assistance programs. A saving of $70 billion. But take note that the HEW budget does not include all the state and local governmental expenditures to administer programs. The real total for expenditures on welfare programs is so great today that it is literally incalculable.

The idea of a guaranteed annual income, or a negative income tax, as it's otherwise known, came first from the Libertarian economist Milton Freidman, who promulgated the idea years ago. George McGovern took up the idea in 1972 and gave it some bad publicity, through no fault of his own. Even former President Nixon proposed a guaranteed annual income. The cost benefits are evident to yet the most conservative of minds.

But needless to say, the idea of a guaranteed annual income got stuck somewhere in the quagmires of rightwing self-righteousness. Those of the Right dismiss the idea out of hand because, to their minds, it smacks of "socialism." Their greatest fear is that if people get a guaranteed income they won't work.

Sure, a few would probably choose not to work, but how many families can be satisfied living on $5,500 a year. Not many, one suspects. And contrary to Rightist myths of "welfare bums," in reality man tends toward work, especially meaningful work. He finds his identity through his labor, looks on it as a source of pride and as a way to structure his time. It is only the rare person who can stomach being out of work without a loss of ego and without some psychological stress.

In reality, the guaranteed annual income would provide the poor with the means by which to lift themselves by their bootstraps. Some could use the $5,500 for education. Others could start their own businesses. Others would have a way to keep their heads above water while they look for work. Still others could finance retraining so they could work in more lucrative fields. The possibilities are endless, and the central point becomes the fact that the poor would have control of some money, and not just a pitiful dole that was designed to keep them "in their place" via restrictive rules and regulations.

Businessmen might also note that a guaranteed annual income would keep a

Continued on page 8

trb from Washington

Tension in Panama

A well-aimed hand grenade could put a lock of the Panama Canal out of commission for a month; a blast at the Gatun Dam that emptied the Gatun Lake could disable the canal for two years till rainfall refilled the big artificial reservoir. We are playing for those stakes, and stakes a lot higher, in the current climax of our 11-year treaty negotiations with Panama which few Americans know anything about and in which President Ford and Henry Kissinger are overwhelmingly right, and the obstructionists and chauvinists in Congress are dead wrong.

More serious than possible temporary interruption of the Canal is the possibility that we are heading toward a Vietnam guerrilla war situation in the Western Hemisphere -- right on our back porch, so to speak -- which will put the sentiment of the world against us, solidify Latin America and, in the long run, profit nobody but the Communists. The United States has no more reason to try to retain colonial status over the Canal Zone "in perpetuity," in the words of Teddy Roosevelt's 1903 Treaty, than does Portugal over Angola and Mozambique, which she has wisely relinquished. Colonialism is on the way out all over the world and this applies to the United States, as it recently found out in Vietnam.

Here are a couple of recent comments about Panama to put it in context: Alejandro Orfila, secretary general, Organization of American States, last week, "It is the most important issue that we have in the Americas today." Henry Kissinger, speaking in Minneapolis: there is the possibility of "a kind of nationalistic, guerrilla type of operation that we have not seen before in the Western Hemisphere." As to the fragility of the canal, a defense group of the Interoceanic Canal Study Commission in 1970 specifically noted the "vulnerability of the present canal" to the attack of a relatively unsophisticated weapon, and warned that the Gatun Lake, which feeds the canal, might be emptied for a possible two years by a simple breach of the dam.

President Ford heads for Helsinki, Congress heads for vacation, and assorted time bombs -- Panama, the energy crisis and eight and one-half million unemployed -- tick quietly at home in the calm summer of 1975, not making much news but perfectly audible if your ear is attuned. As to Panama we seem to be heading toward a confrontation: after 11 years of intermittent treaty negotiation the Ford Administration is just about ready to send to the Senate an instrument that will modernize our relations, but before it is even presented Congress has struck it two blows; in the Senate Southern chauvinist Strom Thurmond (R) of South Carolina offers a resolution that already has the necessary one-third-plus-one votes, to defeat a treaty, and in the House, members approved a rider to an appropriation bill 246 to 164 declaring that no funds "shall be used for purposes of negotiating the surrender or relinquishment of any U.S. rights in the Panama Canal Zone."

Tension steadily mounts in Panama. Populist strong man Gen. Omar Torrijos, sympathetic to the U.S., keeps volatile students in check but it is agreed that if he desired he could turn on violence like a faucet. There were riots in 1964 with 24 deaths and temporary severance of diplomatic relations. In a recent speech Ellsworth Bunker, U.S. negotiator of the proposed new treaty, warned Americans solemnly that "the Canal is vulnerable to sabotage and terroristic acts" and that "adherence to the status quo would more likely lead to the Canal's closure and loss." Teddy Roosevelt "took" the Canal in 1903 when he sent gunboats to support Panama's revolt against Colombia and presented a treaty a few days later. The Secretary of State wrote a senator, "We shall have a treaty very satisfactory, vastly advantageous to the United States, and we must confess, not so advantageous to Panama." After quick Senate ratification John Hay wrote privately again, "You and I know very well how many points are in the treaty to which many patriotic Panamanians would object."

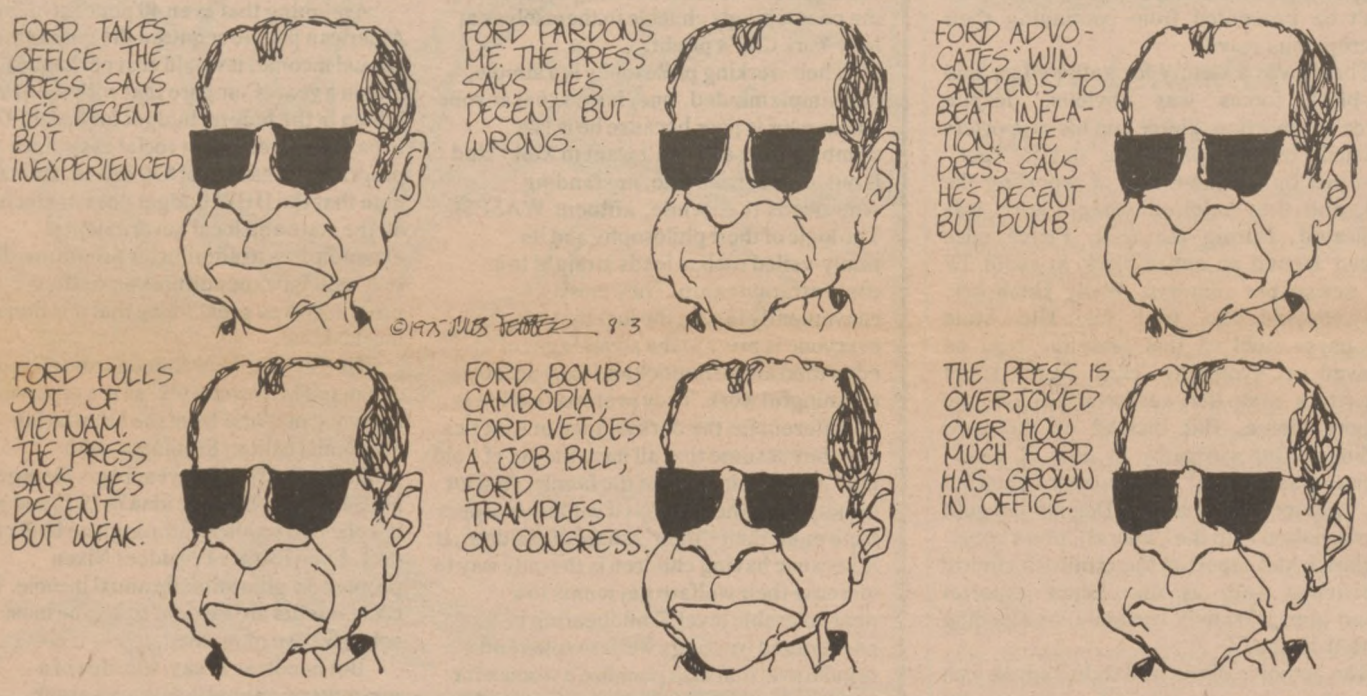
President Eisenhower and every president since then has favored modernizing this treaty of which Ambassador Bunker said publicly, "No nation, including ours, would accept today a treaty which permits exercise of rights as if sovereign on a foreign land in perpetuity." It provides a zone 10 miles wide through the center of Panama into which, if one of the two million citizens steps, he is at once out of tropical slums into a tidy middle-income North American community with seven golf clubs, speaking a language he doesn't understand, buying goods at commissaries cheaper than in the U.S. and subjecting him to foreign laws, police and courts.

Panama got into the 1964 election when Lyndon Johnson defended conciliation and Goldwater said Uncle Sam was being treated as a "spineless pushover." Against mounting conservative opposition Kissinger went to Panama in 1974 and signed an eight-point preliminary "agreement in principle." Whether President Ford will hold out against hawks in his party remains to be seen. GOP hardliners, like Senator Thurmond declare, "The Canal Zone is both the territory and property of the United States. We paid for it and it is ours -- in perpetuity."

Actually the importance of the Canal to U.S. defense is in question. The U.S. paid $10 million to Panama at the start, and the Canal cost a third of a billion dollars. It proved enormously valuable in sending heavy supplies to Vietnam in the war. But a recent analysis of traffic calls it "convenient," "useful" rather than "vital." Big U.S. war craft can't get through nor can large tankers; in 1970 about 1300 commercial vessels were afloat or being built too large for the Canal locks, and 1750 that couldn't move fully-laden.

Nobody knows the mood of America on this issue. Nobody knows how far the Senate hawks would go; they seem to have grown angrier since defeat in Vietnam. As for Panama -- the tinder only waits for a spark. ■

Feiffer


FORD TAKES OFFICE. THE PRESS SAYS HE'S DECENT BUT INEXPERIENCED.
FORD PARDONS ME. THE PRESS SAYS HE'S DECENT BUT WRONG.
FORD ADVOCATES "WIN GARDENS" TO BEAT INFLATION. THE PRESS SAYS HE'S DECENT BUT DUMB.
FORD PULLS OUT OF VIETNAM. THE PRESS SAYS HE'S DECENT BUT WEAK.
FORD BOMBS CAMBODIA; FORD VETOES A JOB BILL, FORD TRAMPLES ON CONGRESS.
THE PRESS IS OVERJOYED OVER HOW MUCH FORD HAS GROWN IN OFFICE.
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jack anderson

WASHINGTON -- The suspicion is growing in Republican circles that Ronald Reagan is really running for vice president. He has vigorously denied this to all who question him. He has also encouraged his associates to gear up for a presidential campaign.

But in the smoke-filled backrooms, Reagan concentrates his fire not on President Ford but on Vice President Rockefeller. Reagan has told Republican leaders repeatedly that Rockefeller should be dropped from the ticket and that a conservative running mate would give Ford the most strength.

Reagan doesn't have to add that he is the most visible conservative on the Republican horizon. And he is doing his best to make himself more visible by appearing on television and giving speeches around the country.

The GOP leaders believe they have deciphered Reagan's message. He is making presidential noises, they think, in order to build himself up for the vice presidential nomination.

Royal Threat: Jordan's tough, little King Hussein isn't one to mince words. Once, he wrote a secret letter to former President Nixon threatening to go on a ghazou unless he got U.S. aid. A ghazou is a Bedouin raid on a neighboring tribe.

We happen to have in our files a copy of Hussein's secret letter to Nixon. Unless he received financial assistance from the United States, Hussein wrote, "We might have to go on a ghazou, an old Arab tribal custom, and get it, sir, from some quarter or other in this neighborhood, possibly causing you a problem which may be even more serious than the one I am now posing. Truly, Mr. President, I do not know what else we could do."

Now Hussein has sent a somewhat similar message to President Ford. We haven't seen the text, but we are told the message characteristically is straight to the point. The King has notified Ford that he wants $350 million worth of antiaircraft missiles from the United States, or he will buy the missiles from the Soviet Union.

Hussein added pointedly that the Soviets have offered him a complete air defense system. ■

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Why Sparkman quit

BY HAYES MIZELL

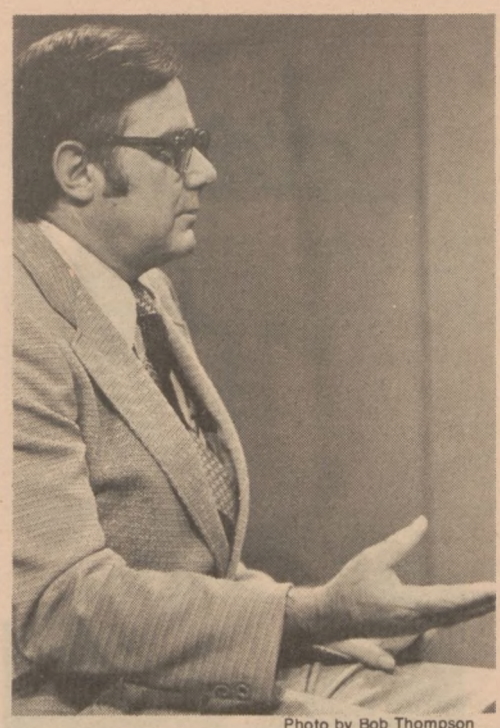

Photo by Bob Thompson

You really have to wonder what's going to become of Richland County School District One.

For the second time in less than 30 months the District One Board of School Commissioners has run off its superintendent of schools. The rapid turnover in superintendents -- culminated by Dr. Brandon Sparkman's July 2 resignation -- is yet another example of the district's problems which are usually associated with larger urban areas. It also seems to indicate Columbia's growing taste for controversy in its public schools rather than for giving serious attention to developing a quality, stable school system.

It was just two years ago that Dr. Brandon Sparkman was brought to District One as the new superintendent. He came from Jackson, Mississippi, where he had inherited a school district virtually on the brink of collapse. With the support of the business community and citizens who realized they either had to begin working for a good school system or they would have no system at all, he had laid the groundwork for restoring public confidence in the schools and improving the educational program.

Sparkman was not eager to come to Columbia because, as he acknowledged at the time, he was in an improving situation in Jackson and had solid support from the school board. Perhaps he was enticed by the challenge, perhaps by the fact the Columbia system was slightly larger than the Jackson district, or perhaps by a lucrative contract which was in the neighborhood of $40,000 a year, an array of fringe benefits included. The Richland One school board was only too happy to pay for the quality leadership it wanted.

One has to wonder then why a strong, aspiring superintendent like Sparkman would choose to leave Columbia at the end of only two years, even though he had a three-year contract. He has announced his resignation to return to his hometown of Hartselle, Alabama, a new school district which reportedly has only four schools, 110 teachers, and where Sparkman will make "only" $22,000 as assistant superintendent for instruction. Curiously, the new superintendent in Hartselle will be Sparkman's protege, Dr. Carlton Smith, who was Sparkman's associate superintendent in both Jackson and Columbia.

At the very least Sparkman's resignation in favor of such a position in Hartselle is a strange adjustment in his career. It makes one wonder how much his reasons for leaving Columbia relate to his health, as he maintained in his resignation statement, and how much they stem from problems in the district which were not unique with Sparkman but will confront the next superintendent as well.

To look at these problems in perspective we have to go back to the rise and fall of Sparkman's predecessor in Columbia, Dr. Claud Kitchens, and also examine the problems which confronted Sparkman during his two years as superintendent.

Dr. Kitchens had spent his entire educational career in Columbia, rising from the position of classroom teacher to that of assistant superintendent during a span of nearly 20 years. When the long time district superintendent, Dr. Guy Varn, retired at the end of the 1970-1971 school year the District One board was faced with choosing a successor. In spite of the initial objections of two board members, no candidate other than Kitchens was ever considered.

The tasks Kitchens confronted in his first job as a full superintendent were not simple ones. In 1970 the Columbia school district had taken the first significant steps beyond "freedom of choice" to meaningfully desegregate the schools. Though there was some community resistance, the new plan which achieved greater desegregation by rezoning some high schools and junior high schools was successfully sold to the public on the basis it was achieving final desegregation. But in the spring of 1971 a new Supreme Court decision was handed down in a Charlotte, N.C., case which held serious implications for Columbia. It was clear the desegregation which had been achieved in 1970 was not sufficient and that much of what had been done in 1970 would have to be done again in 1971, and the elementary schools would have to be rezoned as well.

The public did not like it. Feeling they had been deceived into accepting the 1970 plan as all the desegregation that would be required to dismantle the dual school system, citizens rebelled at the prospect of two years of dislocation. Though the school board tried to develop a fair desegregation plan without encouraging community resistance or raising false hopes that the inevitable could be delayed, the board was strongly criticized for developing the plan in secret and for not going to court to challenge HEW's insistence that more desegregation was required.

Kitchens was a part of the upheavals of 1970 and 1971 and he was soon to feel the backlash from them. In addition, he encountered a school system that had grown over the years but which had not developed an effective management system to operate and maintain it. The schools also faced the problem of how to effectively teach students of a diverse racial and cultural background, as well as with varying qualities of previous preparation. There were human relations problems between students, and between students and teachers. Since no one in an official position in the district had dared to acknowledge in the pre-desegregation era that desegregation was inevitable, almost no preparation had been given to teachers and administrators. On top of all this there were the daily crises attendant to a desegregating school system, and the district's lack of effective leadership in recent years and the absence of an organizational structure that could adequately respond to the new demands on it became all the more obvious.

In spite of all these problems, Kitchens was widely regarded as an eminently decent human being who could deal fairly with all segments of the community. He loved the Columbia school system and felt he could overcome the many problems of the district if he was given the time to do so.

What Kitchens could not anticipate was that in the fall of 1972 new forces would be set in motion which would cause him to re-evaluate his future in Richland One. That year there was a bitterly contested school board election in which five Republicans were elected to the board. Their election meant that for the first time in many years the school board would be dominated by members who not only give general direction to the superintendent, but who would actively intervene in the operation of the district in an effort to impose their ideas.

The Republican candidates had promised to bring unity, order, discipline, an end to white flight, effective management, and a restored emphasis on education to the school system. On January 9, 1973, the victorious team of five men took office, joining two Democrat holdovers from the previous board. For the first time ever Republicans were on the school board and for the first time in several years the board was all white.

In his opening statement on behalf of the new board members, Dr. Edward E. Kimbrough, the new chairman, revealed that Kitchens had submitted his resignation "as a courtesy." But, Kimbrough, said, "We refused it. He wants the job of superintendent of schools. We want him to have it. We feel that Dr. Kitchens knows what our schools need and how to get it."

Yet, within 30 days Kitchens had had enough of the new board. In a January 30, 1973, letter to Kimbrough the superintendent submitted his resignation because, he wrote, "it is apparent that I will be neither physically nor mentally able to keep up the pace of the past three or four years." While it was true that Kitchens had some physical problems, the school board knew these were not the real reasons for Kitchens' resignation.

In less than one month as school board members some of the new Republican team had completely alienated Kitchens because of their impatience with his ability to effect changes as fast as they thought changes should be made, and with his inability to produce the information they wanted in the form they wanted it. This was aggravated by an attitude of arrogance among those same members that seemed to imply they alone knew what was best for the district, regardless of Kitchens' views as a professional educator. Their "mandate" (as they called it) manifested by their overwhelming election victory also encouraged them to take Kitchens to task in public meetings for his inactions. While these board members apparently felt they were only trying to hold Kitchens accountable and to prod him along, he seemed to feel they were deliberately trying to embarrass

Continued on page 6

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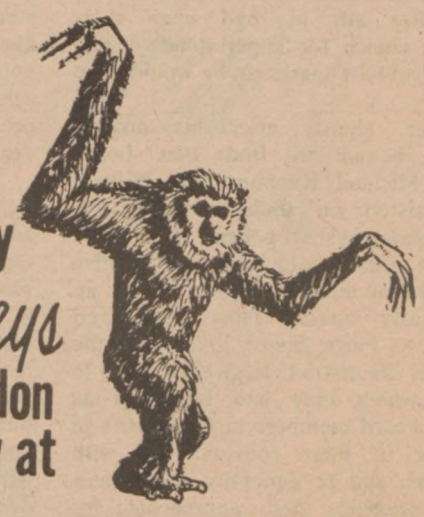

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Sparkman

Continued from page 5

him and to question his competence and integrity.

Still, when the board met to consider Kitchens' letter, he had second thoughts and the board was told he would like to withdraw the resignation. After a lengthy discussion the board voted 6-1 to accept the resignation. It was announced to the public on February 13, 1973.

Even as Kitchens remained as superintendent until his resignation took effect at the end of the 1972-1973 school year, the board continued its involvement in administrative matters. In the spring the board met one evening in executive session at which time, completely without warning, one board member said he thought Lower Richland High School principal Jimmy Bales should be removed from his post. He presented no specific charges against Bales but only that he had heard a number of negative comments about him and that he wasn't doing a good job. Kitchens interjected that he was not aware of Bales having any unusual problems and he saw no reason to remove him. In spite of this observation a motion to remove Bales was made, a second was heard, and by a vote of 6-1 Bales was removed from his principalship.

Kitchens' reasons for resignation that he would "be neither physically nor mentally able to keep up the pace" were remarkably similar to those of Dr. Brandon Sparkman when he announced his resignation, citing "the emotional and physical strain I've endured."

While it is true that Sparkman, like Kitchens, may have some legitimate physical problems it is unlikely these are the major reasons for his departure from Columbia. (Kitchens is now superintendent in Hagerstown, Maryland, and is reported to be in good health and happy.)

It is no secret that Dr. Sparkman has been involved in periodic conflicts with some members of the school board practically from the moment he arrived in Columbia two years ago. Simply put, these conflicts center around how the schools will be governed and administered.

In his initial visits to Columbia the new superintendent met several times with his predecessor, Dr. Kitchens, and it must be assumed that as one superintendent to another Kitchens shared with Sparkman some of his frustrations and experiences in dealing with the school board. The visits by some board members to the central administrative office, without informing Kitchens, to conduct their own informal evaluations of personnel, and the private meetings between board members and citizens to discuss problems in the district for which the staff were responsible, must have been subjects of those conversations.

Nevertheless, Sparkman felt he could handle the job and could work with the board. After all, he had been their unanimous choice for superintendent and the board had told Sparkman he would have its support.

However, shortly after his arrival, Sparkman began to find that board members Michael Kushner and William Linder insisted on **their** administrative views becoming system policies. If acceded to, the net effect would have been to give them control of some staff functions on an almost daily basis. They pressured Sparkman to move faster in solving the problems of the district, to give attention to problems which they had identified as individual board members in their visits to schools or in their conversations with constituents, and to generally adopt their **personal** priorities and approaches for which problems of the district should be attacked, and how.

Sparkman reacted to this pressure and on several occasions, in private sessions with the board, expressed his concern about this kind of meddling in administrative affairs. One of the most notable of these encounters was on August 14, 1973, following a public board meeting at Hopkins Elementary School. At the time Sparkman told the board perhaps he should resign because he couldn't do his job if the board members kept taking up his time with their individual concerns and, by implication, continued to indicate that he wasn't competent to identify and begin to solve the school district's problems. After a lengthy discussion it seemed the problems had been worked out and there were commitments from everyone involved to proceed with greater understanding and sensitivity.

But by October, 1973, Sparkman apparently felt there had been no significant changes. He responded with a beautifully executed power play. At the conclusion of the October 9, 1973, public board meeting at Olympia Middle School, Sparkman stunned the board by announcing that he wanted to resign at the end of the 1973-1974 school year because "there appear to be irreconcilable differences between the board's and the superintendent's perceptions of their respective roles." Sparkman acknowledged that the differences had existed since he had come to Columbia and in spite of several attempts to resolve them, "it appears that these differences are not likely to diminish in time."

The school board was immediately put on the defensive. Having unanimously agreed to hire Sparkman the board was faced with being publicly humiliated by its inability to keep him. Expressions of support for Sparkman came from the City Council, the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, and several other power centers in the community.

The board held several private discussions in which it tried to figure out what to do about Sparkman. There was never more than one choice that was realistically and politically feasible -- yield to Sparkman's objections about board members' behavior.

In a meeting in the doctor's lounge of Richland Memorial Hospital, Sparkman told the board members there were specific problems which would have to be resolved before he could agree to stay in Columbia. He made it clear that he saw the board and the superintendent as a team, working as a unit to grapple with the problems of the district. He wanted to do the job he was hired to do, he said, but in order to do it he felt the board and the administration would have to be united. He made it clear, however, that this did not imply there would always have to be agreement.

Sparkman was concerned that school board members were holding private meetings with Richland One patrons to discuss specific problems in the schools, but the administration was not notified of such meetings or given an opportunity to be present. As a result, the tone of the meetings took on a negative cast since no school district staff member intimately familiar with the problem was present to reveal his side of the story, to provide accurate information, or to clarify misunderstandings. Sparkman said he wanted to know about problems and if they were going to be discussed in a meeting with school board members he wanted to be present to hear about them so they could be dealt with.

The board was likewise warned about dealing directly with staff members, administrators, or teachers in the district regarding specific problems rather than recognizing there was a chain of command in the district and insisting that the district's employees follow it in seeking to resolve their grievances. He reminded the board that in the past the chain of command had not functioned since disgruntled employees and patrons had gone to the man with the ultimate power, the superintendent, thereby bogging that office down with petty political and personality issues and, in effect, robbing administrators and supervisors in the system of the authority they needed to do their jobs. Sparkman did not feel he could establish an effective management system without both board members and staff observing the chain of command and the line authority.

Dr. Claud Kitchens

He was also upset that policy initiatives were coming to him from individual board members, not just from the board as a whole. Because he was approached by individual members to give attention to a matter of particular concern to them, he was finding it difficult to focus on those policies which the board as a whole felt were important to the school system.

On the other hand, Sparkman was disturbed that some board members seemed to be meeting together to decide upon a position before coming to board meetings. Since such positions were often critical of or contrary to his recommendations to the board, he felt he was being put at a disadvantage. He urged board members to include him in their discussions and to communicate with him directly whenever they had doubts about an issue he was pressing.

But many of Sparkman's concerns focused on what was going on in the public school board meetings. He said his requests for action were often torn up by the board members and there was a tendency to "beat things to death" when board members had some objection to his recommendations.

Sparkman was also concerned that during these discussions "statements are made which reflect negatively on the administration." This was more than just sensitivity to criticism. It really focused on the board room dynamics wherein the school district's administration was consistently put on the defensive by the board, thereby giving the appearance to the press and public that the board was working against the administration, and that the administration -- not the agenda item under discussion -- was the real problem.

Sparkman asked the board members to come to him first if they had some concern about a problem in the district, and then trust him to handle it, rather than bringing up the problem for the first time during a board meeting. If they were unhappy or had some questions about an item on the board meeting agenda they should come discuss this with him before the meeting rather than make negative statements and generate further division and controversy once the board meeting began. He felt very strongly that problems between the administration and the board should be worked out in private, not in public where the stability of the district would be further threatened by division, confusion, and obvious hostility.

The superintendent also felt he and the board should have some opportunity to meet alone so that ideas and options could be suggested, debated, and rejected. Sparkman insisted this was not a device to put something over on the public but rather an opportunity for ideas to be floated, for differences to be aired and resolved, and for the most tenuous thoughts to be expressed without someone latching onto these as concrete ideas and to begin public debate on them when, in fact, they were never more than just thoughts which the board might reject and which would therefore be dropped.

While the board generally agreed to accept Sparkman's conditions, there was only one effort to hold such a private meeting as Sparkman had suggested. Beyond that it became clear the board was divided over whether or not such meetings would violate the spirit of the state's Freedom of Information Act. Until the composition of the board changed in January, 1975, Sparkman never pressed the idea again because it was clear there was no consensus of support among the board members.

For a time after the October crisis the relationship between Sparkman and the board improved. Observers at board meetings commented that they were no longer "exciting." Indeed, the meetings did seem to be more harmonious as board members restrained themselves and were less eager to pursue controversy. There seemed to be general understanding and consent regarding Sparkman's efforts.

This new approach was facilitated early in 1974 when board member Michael Kushner was transferred by his employer to Pennsylvania. Kushner had been a thorn in the side of Sparkman and the entire board because he felt the administration and board should have been acting more precipitantly to deal with the school district's problems. He simply could not understand why the school district could not be run like a large corporation where the board of directors made the decisions and those decisions were implemented "or else." His failure to grasp that a public school district is a system of countervailing powers, any one of which can successfully thwart, frustrate, or render impotent a board decision, meant that he had unrealistic expectations of what it was possible to achieve in the short run.

But Kushner's withdrawal from the board precipitated another crisis in the spring of 1974. Some board members wanted to use the opportunity of having a vacancy to be filled by an appointment by the board to make the all white board more inclusive of the district as a whole, which at that time had a 60 percent black enrollment. In fact, two blacks, Jasper Salmond and Jasper Cureton, were interviewed. In the end, however, the board was hopelessly split. Three members (Dunn, Kimbrough, Mizell) wanted a black member while three others (Linder, Smith, Upton) felt the 1972 election "mandate" was for a white Republican who could be counted on to support the promises of the Republican team. For weeks the board was deadlocked. Finally, Kimbrough, who had initially wanted a black on the board, yielded to tremendous Republican pressure and cast his vote with his three colleagues to elect Rosalind Sargent, a white housewife who had worked hard for William Linder during the 1972 campaign.

Sparkman never attempted to influence the decision of the board nor did he ever react to it publicly. But it would be naive not to conclude that for a pragmatic administrator such as Sparkman, trying to bring stability and unity to a school district with a majority black enrollment, the board's selection must have seemed not only politically motivated but counterproductive to his efforts.

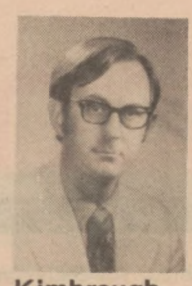
Rosalind Sargent may have been ideologically like her predecessor Kushner, but unlike him she was initially passive in board meetings. She began to support the motions and the efforts of William Linder with predictable regularity. And for a time during the summer and fall of 1974, the board and Sparkman seemed to be getting along better.

When Sparkman and the school board

Linder

McGregor

Scott


Kimbrough

worked **together** the results seemed to be hopeful. After a year and a half on the job the district's central administrative staff had been reorganized to make for more effective supervision and to give real authority to a group of assistant superintendents. The district's financial accounting system was strengthened. The maintenance of school facilities began to be improved and progress was made in getting the resources to renovate and repair aging buildings. An alternative school was started for disruptive students. When it was necessary to rezone schools public hearings were held and the concerns of patrons in the affected zones were taken into account. Some promising new educational programs were begun. Specific objectives for the district were adopted and publicized.

It appeared that at last the school district was beginning to settle down and many of the problems attendant to school desegregation were beginning to be worked out. Even the school board campaign of 1974 was largely uneventful as three Democrats -- including two who had been defeated in 1972 -- Barbara Scott and Sam McGregor -- were elected while one of the Republican team -- Edward Smith -- was defeated.

Not only would the new school board be more balanced in terms of political representation (four Republicans - three Democrats), but there was evidence to suggest that some members of the Republican team had grown in the job. The team had started out being long on ideology and short on pragmatism but even before Mike Kushner's departure and the 1974 school board elections, the team was increasingly divided on crucial votes. Several of its members -- notably Kimbrough, Smith, and Upton -- had learned that even a political majority cannot solve the district's problems easily or quickly.

In spite of these hopeful signs, the board/superintendent relationship again became strained in late 1974, in part due to a new assertiveness by Linder who moved to fill the activist role vacated by his colleague Kushner. At a September 24 board meeting there were criticisms from Linder and others regarding some of Sparkman's proposals. In the executive session that followed the public meeting Sparkman warned the board it should save its criticisms of the administration staff for times other than public sessions. "If you haven't learned by now that you don't criticize an employee in front of other people you had better learn it quick," he fumed. Board member Shepard Dunn supported Sparkman and told the board it would lose a superintendent if this kind of behavior by board members continued.

Tensions were again evident in a November 26 board meeting when William Linder read a prepared statement criticizing the administration for not informing the board of a disruption on school grounds. The statement seemed to question Sparkman's interest in keeping board members informed of problems in the schools. Again, Dunn warned the board that "five minutes in a board meeting can tear down" what the district has tried to accomplish. Dunn said board members should "have the courtesy to ask" the superintendent about such incidents before making allegations in the public meeting.

The problems between board and administration escalated during the next seven months and they climaxed in Sparkman's resignation. Following Sparkman's resignation announcement, board chairman Upton made a speech at the Columbia Sertoma Club in which he blamed the resignation on a "meddlesome board" which had been too inclined to "stick its nose in administrative matters." For the first time Upton admitted in public what many close observers of the board had known for some time: "For the past two years this board has attempted to interfere with and regulate procedures that are, in my opinion, strictly administrative."

The old dilemmas of how the board and superintendent should relate to each other had also never been resolved. Enthusiastic board members felt it was their responsibility to make the school system better, and the only way to convince their constituents that they were seriously about that task was to prod the administration to be more responsive to their demands for change. To criticize, embarrass, and question the integrity and expertise of the central office staff in public meetings were the misguided means employed to fulfill elective trust.

Sparkman, on the other hand, felt any differences with the administrative staff should be dealt with in private where free debate and even argument could take place, and where, hopefully, the air could be cleared and differences resolved. Because he felt strongly the need to present a united front to the public, when board members criticized Sparkman or his staff in public he would not respond with the same kind of freedom. Perhaps, as someone suggested, he wasn't willing to be a big enough son-of-a-bitch.

Some, on the other hand, felt he was big enough. Certainly Sparkman was not a perfect superintendent, but then there aren't many of those to be found. Like all administrators he had his hang-ups and blind spots. He created some of his own problems, primarily by trying to give the appearance of seeking and responding to public and teacher input in decision-making but doing so by creating avenues of participation which, in effect, limited and controlled input. When an especially controversial issue erupted, the forums for participation which he had created proved to be ineffective and easily circumvented by those who felt they had not had an opportunity to express their opinions.

One such example was Sparkman's actions surrounding the recommendation to close Booker T. Washington High School. Even though the entire board and Sparkman were in absolute agreement that the closing represented the most practical, though the least tasteful, alternative of all the options considered, Sparkman was concerned with the reaction of the black community. By trying to do nothing which would generate a reaction, he took several steps which at the very least seemed to be a power play and move to disregard the sensitivities of the black community towards BTW. The district's administration labeled an agenda item for the discussion of its proposed recommendation as, "recommendations relative to utilization of facilities," thereby virtually assuring that the press would not be present to cover what it assumed would be a dry and mundane discussion.

Sparkman also kept all work of the closing from the school's administration, teachers, and students so that the first they knew of the decision was when they read it in the newspaper. He also disregarded one board member's specific recommendation that he meet with leaders of the black community to explain in detail all the options that had been considered, why the decision was made, and to elicit their recommendations for how to best break the news to the community. Perhaps he was correct that in pure "power" terms any one of these actions might have created a backlash which would have cowed the board into changing its decision, and would have prevented them from taking an action which was unpleasant but necessary for the good of the district as a whole. But regardless of his motives, it was this approach which have caused some to feel no sadness at his departure.

Whatever his limitations, however, Sparkman was trying to do the job he was hired to do and he was making incremental progress in doing it. He was a competent administrator and a knowledgeable educator. He had a "game plan" to improve the quality of education in Richland One, to make the district more effective and efficient in its management and organization, and to restore public confidence. He understood that Richland One is a diverse and complex school system with many "publics" and constituencies.

Sparkman will soon be gone. But the same problems that Sparkman encountered will still be here to confront the next superintendent. Patrons of Richland #1 should not assume a new superintendent will somehow be able to make those problems disappear overnight. Indeed, it is unlikely any truly significant changes will come to the Columbia schools because the board appears unwilling to give a competent administrator the freedom and support he needs to make such changes possible. Because board members have their personal agendas which they are impatient to see imposed on the school district and because they have an exalted view of their own role, it does not appear any superintendent will be able to effectively bring the force of his expertise, experience, and personality to bear on the district.

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television

by Dan Lackey

Chit-chat: Sam the sham, et al

Now that I've been at it for a month or so, the pressure to turn this space into a gossip column (one layman's version of the old water-into-wine trick) has become almost irresistible. I think the reason for this not-so-grave temptation is simple enough: To me the most captivating television is that which is in some small way biographical; the best television deals with men and women talking, discussing, revealing a bit of their character in a particular time and place.

As Howard K. Smith once said in explaining the appeal of the news of TV: "There is nothing more interesting than a man simply talking." (Or nothing, on occasion, more boring, he should have added). But, sad to say, commercial TV exploits and perverts my -- and maybe your -- normal healthy nosy interest in other people by marketing personalities. The camera's natural eye for character and its perfect function as lie detector make talk about people who have been talking on television read like little more than coffee gossip in the global village.

I offer this little media theory diffidently; I can only claim that it helps to explain **my** problem. A weekly column about TV requires a theory a week; requires it, that is, until you come up with that perfect operative metaphor (i.e. Michael Arlen's: "TV is something we are doing to ourselves"). The theory can be baked at home, like this one, or it can be store-bought, say, from Mr. McLuhan's tasty bakery of aphorisms. They function to justify, however feebly, a perpetual claustrophobic sense of physical addiction. But I offer my home-baked job up for empirical testing: Try sitting around watching television all week, then invite your friends over and tell them what you saw and heard, and I bet you'll find yourself here, with me, in chit-chat land.

*****

Carol Lawrence, the actress/singer/wife of Robert Goulet, last month vied gallantly on the "Tonight Show" for this year's Worst Taste on the Tube Award. Miss Lawrence made her bid for the dubious prize with an incredible two-song set. First came a bump-and-grind show tune in a slitted gown with hot pants to remind us that her worldliness was still intact. More sin trailed this display of somewhat photomatic sexiness, as Lawrence followed up with an Anita Bryant chock-full-o-faith religious number to document her recent conversion to the faith of our fathers and that of Pat Boone. Last week, having apparently missed Shirley MacLaine's bus to the funny farm, Lawrence showed up on "The Mike Douglas Show," a hiccuping presence if there ever was one, acting more or less like an Avon lady caught in a revolving door. This lady, along with one of my pet peeves, Sammy Davis Jr., reminds me of the need today for a legion of better-trained gossip columnists: superior Rona Barrett types with several finishing layers of Dr. Joyce Brothers, people who could issue regular respectable consumer bulletins on defective personalities and act, in a word, as a foil for People Magazine: a Ralph Nader of the consumer cult of personality, since the notorious Rex Reed can't be expected to do all the work for everybody.

*****

Speaking of Sammy Davis Jr., I can't think of any better background music for the lonely late night practice of self-abuse than Sammy's show on CBS (shown here on Saturday nights) called "Sammy and Co." Here is a late night chit-chat that plays along something like a flute solo of "Auld Lang Syne." Watching Sammy is like watching an organ grinder's monkey dance with his little pants overloaded with pennies.

I'm not talking about his singing, which is often great, especially his renditions of the Anthony Newley-Leslie Bricuse songs he helped to institutionalize. I'm talking about Sammy talking about things like his donations to the United Negro College Fund.

In "casual" conversation he is the master of the pseudo-convivial understatement: "Like man...I say this from...from the bottom of my heart..." But from the way Sammy finally does say it, we think his heart can know no bounds, have no bottom, or top, or any visible sides, and perhaps that's why his noble sentiments, so "painfully" expressed, bounce around in there like BB's in a box car. As host or public conversationalist Sammy is such a congenital toastmaster that an accurate caricature of him on the job would have to include a lump in his throat the size and shape of Georgie Jessel's silhouette.

Sammy was especially bad and phoney the other night -- even in song. For his final number he sang "Abraham, Martin and John" and when his sloppy version of this song was through, he gave the nation the V-for-victory peace-brother sign. Movie critic Pauline Kael's icy assessment of director Stanley Kramer seemed at that moment to apply twice over to the Man Who Hugged Nixon And Lived To Regret It: "He is running for office in the arts." Sammy Davis plays two roles in the worst of two possible worlds. On the one hand he is the boot-black of affluence and on the other the undisputed King of the Jive Turkeys.

*****

My feelings on the portrait of Gore Vidal painted by Mike Wallace on last Sunday's "Sixty Minutes" are not so unequivocal. This both serious and radical chic novelist, temporary playwright, self-admitted whore of television and cinema, political dilettante, fabulous essayist, and "aristocratic" iconoclast, obviously impressed Wallace, first and foremost, not only as a egocentric bastard but as a fastidious bitch.

There was, surely, very little love lost between this country's most professionally persistent TV interviewer and its most professionally rhetorical and personally reticent interviewee. There is, in fact, very little interview footage in this segment and one hardly has to wonder why when, at one point, Vidal turns on Wallace as if Mike were a surrogate Bill Buckley.

Vidal's admirers (myself included) will recognize their man here at his tiresome worst, repeating, for example, his almost canonized witticism about Jack Kennedy doing for sex what Eisenhower did for golf. Since Vidal's role is that of enfant terrible for the rich and powerful it is easy to forget that he is a charter member of this country's unofficial aristocracy. Wallace takes pains to point this out by dwelling on Vidal's Italian villa ("Bought with the money of four best-sellers") and by photographing his subject at a party as something of an atrophied Oscar Wilde mechanically making the familiar "smart" remarks to a band of pseudo-sophisticate groupies who seem to laugh on cue.

Vidal has complained often enough that Americans are not interested in a writer's writing or in the issues of the day but in personalities while actively courting his own celebrity. He has welcomed fame purely on a public basis and has eschewed all self-revelation. But here in "Sixty Minutes" he reveals himself only as a bitter man.

Wallace has not done this masterful bastard justice by trying to make him a mere pompous buffoon. ■

Business Watch

Continued from page 3

healthy supply of money in circulation, even in the worst of times, thus stimulating the economy and providing the jobs by which workers can earn their $10,000 or more and get off the receiving end of the guaranteed annual income. And since a guaranteed annual income coupled with the liquidation of all present social welfare systems is cheaper than what we now have, taxpayers would therefore be relieved of some of their burden. Everyone would be happy.

There are good grounds on which to suggest that eventually we will **have** to come to a guaranteed annual income, no matter how strongly the Right and others oppose it. Full employment, you see, is a thing of the past. American technology has had the elimination of employment as its principal goal, and it is well on the way toward achievement of that self-destructive end. Machines tend to replace humans at an accelerating rate and the computer promises to revolutionize our lives by rendering obsolete whole industries such as banking. In short, jobs are becoming more scarce, when in reality the number of jobs should grow by two million per year just to keep pace with the growth of the American labor force, which increases by that number each year. Yet for all those out of work, only 55 per cent, a relative "elite," receive any unemployment benefits, for such benefits do not accrue to those who have never worked before, or who haven't worked in some time, or who have quit a job. Furthermore, unemployment benefits last only so long, and that isn't long enough for skilled workers who've been permanently thrown out of work in their field by technological advances.

The growing permanence of unemployment in this country is well illustrated by some figures released recently by the Urban League. The League finds that if you count those who are so discouraged they aren't looking for work and those who are underemployed, the real figure for black unemployment in this nation is 26 per cent, rather than the 14 per cent estimated by the Labor Department. Now, over half this 26 per cent receive no unemployment compensation, no welfare, no assistance. More disturbingly, a larger and larger portion of the 26 per cent black unemployed include those who have now grown to full adulthood without ever having had the opportunity to work at all. The unemployment rate among black teenagers is estimated at 41 per cent. As jobs are further eliminated by technological efficiencies, this group will only grow larger. And it is safe to say that a man who has no income, nor any chance to earn an income, is a man with no stake in society -- in fact a man with nothing to lose. This hardly augurs well for the stability of our society. What surprise, then, if the crime rate, especially the rate of economic crimes (robbery, burglary) has soared in this country.

If we don't try some form of guaranteed annual income, the social blows of technological unemployment, recession and long-term inflation imported from the Middle East will only bring pressure to fatten the already-bloated social welfare system. Deficits will grow larger, and no end will be in sight.

Who was it that said, "What the poor need is money?" ■

S.C. Ecogram

Continued from page 2

The various local groups involved in protecting Congaree are now well into plans for a large rally of scientists and national conservation leaders who favor protection of the swamp. The gathering will be held in Columbia on September 20. Virtually all the experts and conservation leaders that were invited have been able to accept and the swamp defenders, who are preparing to announce the list of speakers and participants soon, predict the event will easily be the largest conference of citizen environmental leaders ever held in South Carolina.

In preparation for the event, the Columbia Audubon Society is planning to have a calendar featuring Congaree ready for sale to raise funds for and to publicize the issue, and the Congaree Swamp National Preserve Association is printing a large volume of material including some new historical and environmental studies, as well as past reports and articles from several national magazines. ■

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by Venson Steadman

Horse opera

Richard Brooks is obviously a very horsey fella. He opens his new Western, **Bite the Bullet**, with a scene where the cowboy protagonist (Gene Hackman) finds a couple of dead horses and their motherless foal out on the praire -- victims of the Tip Top Glue Company -- and from there on the film is literally larded with sensitivity to equine mistreatment. A young hell raiser (Jan-Michael Vincent) joins the cross country endurance race that is the movie's subject, and his weakness and immaturity are symbolized by the fact that on coming to a waterhole he gives himself a drink before cooling his mount. A foppish Englishman (Ian Bannen) accidentally causes his steed to break its leg, and when he must shoot it with a double barrelled derringer, he's so grief stricken that you half expect him to use the other shot on himself. Brooks even throws in some gratuitious slow motion footage of the contestants in full gallop, as though he were Edward Muybridge trying to see if all four tootsies clear the earth (or Ambrose Bierce fooling around with time dilation), and there are lots of shots of equestrians cuddling up to their companions in a matter that would make William S Hart blush. It may truly be said that **Bite the Bullet** is the first major movie to be told from the horse's point of view, the somewhat belated (several thousand years at least) battle cry of horsey liberation.

Well, maybe members of the SPCA should see this movie, but I can't think why anyone else would want to. **Bite the Bullet** is one of the worst films to come to Columbia so far this year -- overlong, banally staged, and unrelieved by any idea beyond the most obvious -- and its pervasive rottenness is rendered doubly ironic by the fact that it's being billed as another of those "instant classic" Westerns on the order of **True Grit, Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid**, and, in an earlier generation, **Shane** and **High Noon**. The ad blurbs even quote some anonymous scrivener for the L.A. Times as dubbing it, "the best Western since **Stagecoach.**"

Bite the Bullet isn't the best Western since **Stagecoach** or even the best **Stagecoach** since **Stagecoach,** but it's easy to see where that reviewer got his idea. Writer/director Brooks has almost directly lifted his plot from John Ford's classic -- a group of diversified and more or less seedy characters come together and reveal themselves -- with the exception that instead of traveling together they're competing in a somewhat improbable race of Mr. Brooks' own invention. These characters include Candice Bergen as a Calamity Jane type, Mario Arteaga as a Steinbeck Mexican peasant who's seeking the prize money ($2,000) for his family, James Coburn full of jokesy machismo as an old Spanish-American war buddy to Hackman, and Ben Johnson as the old-timer who is making a last try for glory. Most are in turn given a little monologue with which to expose their past, and usually the reality doesn't jive with the surface; just as Edmund O'Brien and John Wayne turned out to be heroes in **Stagecoach,** the young swaggerer proves the greatest coward and Coburn surprisingly noble.

And Brooks has taken more than just his plot from the Western past. Hackman's Sam Clayton, spiritually bruised and "champion of dumb animals, ladies in distress, and lost causes," is directly derived from those sensitive but masculine characters that George Stevens built his career on, i.e.: Montgomery Clift in **A Place in the Sun** (or anywhere else), Alan Ladd in **Shane,** James Dean in **Giant**, even Jesus Christ in **The Greatest Story Ever Told**. Hackman is not bad, but this is one of the dullest of his roles, and it's a rather strange sort of sensitivity -- although currently rather fashionable -- that demands the burial of a horse in one scene but is unworried that two despicable but nevertheless human thugs eliminated along the way should be left to the buzzards.

Not so strange for Richard Brooks, however. Brooks has been kicking around Hollywood for some time now (he is 63) and while he made his reputation for taking on controversial material like **Cat on a Hot Tin Roof** (1956), **Elmer Gantry** (1960), and **In Cold Blood** (1967), those movies when reviewed today reveal nothing but the most trite ideas and the dramatic enervation that is **Bite the Bullet's** most salient characteristic. When a director builds scenes around such exchanges as:

HACKMAN: You must either be rich or crazy.

BANNEN: A little bit of both, I'm afraid.

it's obvious that he not only doesn't care about the cliches but probably can't even distinguish them. Brooks trots out all the old routines -- the apparent knife attack that turns out to be the killing of a rattle snake, the attempted rape -- as though using scenes and characters from all those "classic" Westerns would somehow make his film a classic too. And even in the most obvious things he's incompetent. For about ten percent of the time the actors are so given to the mumbles that their lines are incoherent: the characters are so poorly visually identified that one can spend half a scene just trying to figure out who they are.

All of this just makes the viewer that much more remote from what's going on on screen, for most of all **Bite the Bullet** is excruciatingly boring. I think I have a more than normal patience with a movie that isn't going anywhere but in which those involved are at least attempting something creative, but how can one react to a film in which every idea is either hackneyed, stolen, or no idea at all. Brooks tries to liven things up with an attempted chain gang break toward the end, but everything in it is so poorly motivated that it may be one of the most clumsily contrived action sequences ever filmed. When he has a scene that does work -- such as Ben Johnson's valedictory speech on the glory of having one's name in the papers -- it turns out to be an almost direct steal from Arthur Penn and Gore Vidal's similar ruminations in **The Left-Handed Gun**. The music, by the usually able Alex North, mimics whole passages out of Copland's "The Tender Land," and even the photography is bad. Harry Stradling has contrived to make the Western locations that Ford so lovingly photographed banal and ugly.

I must admit that in the end Brooks really got to me. After more than two hours of this film I was laid out, meekly waiting for some kindly practitioner of euthanasia to come along and carry me away to that great cosmic glue factory. This sort of vacuousness can be torture to sit through, but it may be the key to **Bite the Bullet's** financial success. Ultimately the level of sensibility in this film never rises above that of the Disney films designed for small children, a sympathy for dumb brutes, and perhaps the reason this and the other Western classics are considered universal is that they espouse values so simple and inoffensive -- good over evil, for example -- that no one can possibly argue with them.

By this way of thinking, Brooks' horse opera may indeed be deemed a great film, for it reduces characters, ideas, everything in it to bland, readily digestible mush.

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music

by michael bane

From 'Hotcakes' to cheesecake

Boy oh boy, just when we're thinking how sophisticated we are and how maybe we should petition the governor to allow nude sunbathing on Myrtle Beach in full daylight and how nothing, simply nothing, could shock our jaded selves, along comes ol' Carly Simon with no pants on at all, and before you can say "cheesecake," we're all a'twitter.

The idea of Wholesome Carly Simon's shapely behind on a cheesecake album cover is as unthinkable as Shirley Temple playing opposite Marilyn Chambers, but there it is on **Playing Possum (Electra)**. And what a fantastic gimmick! Record sales have soared, with grimy old men in stained trench coats joining the prepubescent masses on their trek to the record store.

Enough.

Inside the public relations' gimmick, there's a record album, with music on two sides.

Put it on your stereo, and noise comes out. Carly Simon noise, along with James Taylor, Klaus Voorman, Jeff Baxter, Rita Coolidge, Ringo Starr, Dr. John, Carole King and Richard Perry, among others. Of them all, the only one that really matters is Richard Perry, who, when he's not playing the tambourine, is the producer of **Playing Possum**. It's Richard Perry who takes all these incredibly talented people and turns them into Carly Simon mush, indistinguishable from mush of any other ilk. It's Richard Perry who strangles Rita Coolidge and Carole King and fills Ringo's drums with wet newspaper and loosens the strings on Jeff Baxter's guitar. Carly Simon provides the lyrics.

"Won't you give me all your limes
And I will give you a reason
I'll rub them on my body
And smell like the West Indies." 1

This album is about doing it, to resort to euphemism. Or, in the words of a kinder critic whose name escapes me, **Playing Possum** "celebrates the sensual aspect of the body." Side one, for instance; a few selections from the first four cuts:

"Made a wild man out of you..."
"Put your love out in the street tonight..."
"I beg you when you love me
Look me in the eyes..."
"Fondle me with tenderness..." 2

And then there's "Slave," the last cut on side one:

"I worship your opinions
I imitate your ways
I try to make you grace me
With a word of praise." 3

You probably won't believe it, but that song is not about a puppy-dog singing to its master.

Okay, what it boils down to is more of the same. This is a slick album, and if you like Carly Simon, you're going to like this album. Even I like "Playing Possum." But as far as celebrating sensuality, all this proves is that even sex can be boring with the wrong producer.

*****

This is one album title that describes its contents to a tee. There's **Trouble In Paradise** (Asylum), and the Souther-Hillman-Furay Band is discovering that the whole is not necessarily equal to the sum of its parts -- i.e., three stars do not a super group make. It may be that success poses more of a problem than failure for rock musicians. At least, that's much of the problem with **Trouble In Paradise**. The three principles -- John David Souther, Chris Hillman and Richie Furay -- try to shoulder the considerable weight of their past successes, and their latest album crumbles under the load.

Trouble In Paradise is as bland as watered-down milk.

There's not the slightest trace of Richie Furay's exuberant vocals, J.D. Souther's lyrical songwriting or Chris Hillman's anything. Instead, there's an album loaded with material that was dated in 1968.

There's nothing memorable on the album. "Mexico," J.D. Souther's competition on side one, comes the closest. But even that suffers from a triteness that almost surpasses description:

"Baby you were on a holiday
in Mexico
Spending your daddy's dough
I guess I got so sad
without you
I had to let somebody know." 4

Carly: celebrating sensuality

Photo by Charlie Denton

Roger: a good album

Richie Furay's "For Someone I Love," and "On the Line" fall flat as yesterday's tortillas. The vocal exuberance that was so thrilling in "Pickin' Up the Pieces" has vanished, replaced by what in other circumstances would be a reasonable Steve Stills imitation. Chris Hillman, the former Byrd who co-authored "So You Want To Be A Rock And Roll Star" so many years ago, gives a passable imitation of former Byrd-mate David Crosby. In fact, this whole album sounds like rehashed Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, which is possibly the last thing the world is waiting for these days.

However, on the plus side, there's really nice album cover (but not as nice as Carly Simon's) and some excellent percussion work by Souther, Ron Grinel and Joe Lala. Take your choice.

*****

Speaking of sometime stars and former Byrds, Roger McGuinn fares considerably better with **Roger McGuinn and Band** (Columbia). The band is Steve Love, Richard Bowden, Greg Attaway, and David Lovelace, and between the five they author all but one of the album's ten cuts (the lone ringer is Bob Dylan's "Knocking on Heaven's Door."

This is a good album -- not a breakthrough or a milestone or anything to shake the foundations of modern culture -- just an engaging record by five talented people. McGuinn, true to the album's title, steps aside to share the spotlight with his band, and the results, if not profound, are at least pleasing to the ear.

My own favorites are Steven Love's "Somebody Loves You," a good rocker with piano and guitar, and David Lovelace's "Circle Song," a country rocker with some excellent guitar work and fine vocal harmonies.

"Somebody Loves You" is probably the best cut on the album, by the way. McGuinn does a better job on "Knockin' On Heaven's Door" than Dylan, which of course is no major feat. As usual, McGuinn adds a heady touch of country, which seems to be just what the song -- never one of my favorites -- needs. "Bull Dog" is straight country rock, with a little (too little) banjo hovering in the background. "Bull Dog" sounds like something the Charlie Daniels Band might want to cover. "Painted Lady" is a competent ballad, and "Lover of the Bayou," a McGuinn composition, tries hard and fails. The remainder of the album slides between Roger McGuinn country rock and simple, effective ballads. Even "Born to Rock and Roll" is more country than rock, the chorus of "Babba-babba-shue-babba-babba" and the Chuck Berry riffs notwithstanding.

I might also add that McGuinn has thrown in a Mexican ditty ("Lisa), adding his name to the growing list of performers jazzing it up south of the border way. Strange, but they're all tied together -- James Taylor features Graham Nash and David Crosby on his "Mexico," J.D. Souther features Chris Hillman and Richie Furay on his "Mexico." Now Roger McGuinn. What are they doing down there? Maybe the Byrds, CSN&Y and friends should get together for a musical remake of "Villa Rides." Ariba. ■

(1 -- "Look Me In The Eyes," copyright C'Est Music, 1975.
2 -- "After The Storm"
"Love Out In The Street"
"Look Me In The Eyes" all copyright C'Est Music, 1975.
"More and More," copyright Rizzum Music, 1975.
3 -- "Slave," copyright C'Est Music/Jacob Brackman, 1975.
4 -- "Mexico," copyright Golden Spread Music/Benchmark Music, 1975.)

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Edited by Venson Steadman Aug. 1-8

CINEMA

ATLANTIC I THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"Deliver Us From Evil" continues for another week. Rated PG with shows at 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, and 9:30.

ATLANTIC II THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"Pink Flamingos" and "Teenage Fantasies" are on this week's porny menu. As usual continuous shows will start at 3:30 with the last complete show at 8:30.

CINE-ART THEATRE 1017 Washington Street, 779-3039

"Love Lust and Violence" seems to cover all bases. The second feature is "Teenage Lovers." Both are rated X and show continuously from 1 p.m.

CAPRI THEATRE, 1519 Harden Street, 254-4601

"Memories Within Miss Aggie" returns to Columbia. Gerald Damiano's film was heralded on release last year as the artiest of the prono films (i.e., lots of Bergmanesque rustic ambience) but mostly it's just the usual De Sadean mechanics -- only one of the episodes could be considered genuinely erotic. Rated X of course with continuous features from 1 p.m., last complete show at 9.

CAROLINA THEATRE, 1223 Main Street, 252-8011

Having only been gone a week, we now have "Return of the Street Fighter," a karate flicker that presumably offers more of the ultra-violence of its noxious predecessor. Allegedly rated R, with show times at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110

"Bite the Bullet" is barely out of the starting gate and it's already billing itself as a "Western classic." It is classically awful, with writer-director Richard Brooks ("In Cold Blood," "Lord Jim") leaving no cliche unturned, and Gene Hackman, Candice Bergen, James Coburn, Ben Johnson, and Jan-Michael Vincent (of "Buster and Billie") playing the stereotypes that most of us gave up by age 12. Look for some sort of award -- a Golden Palm or statuette -- as the most boring film of 1975; can this year produce anything worse? PG, and the times are 3:30, 6:15, and 9.

DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110

"Jaws" marches -- or rather slithers -- on. At last count this movie had swallowed up at least $30 million, and while it could be a lot worse, the public response to the advance media-blitz makes one wonder whether any film needs more than a good publicist to succeed. Universal is already advertising its upcoming releases (specifically "Rooster Cogburn") on the strength of their " 'Jaws' pre-sell." Good direction by Steven Spielberg ("Sugarland Express") and Robert Shaw, Richard Dreyfuss, and Roy Scheider acting well, but not too seriously. PG. 2, 4:30, 7, and 9:30.

FOX THEATRE, 1607 Main Street, 254-5212

"Return to Macon County." Another return that is less than welcome, this film supposedly reprising the characters, nostalgic settings, and low-budget action of last year's "Macon County Line." Rated PG with shows at 1:40, 3:30, 5:20, 7:10, and 9.

GAMECOCK I THEATRE, Parkland Plaza Shopping Center, 796-0022

"The Other Side of the Mountain" continues for another week. PG. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, and 9:30.

GAMECOCK II THEATRE, Parkland Plaza Shopping Center, 796-0022

"The Return of the Pink Panther" moves out to Cayce. This unassuming and somewhat anachronistic comedy never rises above the pratfalls of low humor, but Peter Sellers is no refugee from the Three Stooges; by slyly underselling the physical comedy he makes it all the funnier and recalls his best work in "Lolita" and elsewhere. He is aided by director Blake Edwards' judiciously timed black-outs, by Herbert Lom as Clouseau's chief inspector and delightfully twitchery foil, and a charming Catherine Schell and Christopher Plummer. A fun movie. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, and 9:30.

Candice Bergen

Woody Allen

JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE, Jefferson 'Square, Downtown, 254-6731

"The Wind and the Lion" takes you by surprise. What with Candice Bergen as a widow captured by Moroccan pirates in 1905 and Brian Keith as Teddy Roosevelt, it promises to be campy and pointless. However, it turns out to be remarkably beautiful -- primarily because of Sean Connery's romantically evocative performance as the Berber chieftain, Jerry Goldsmith's lovely score and director John Milius' very obvious feeling for his subject. An unusually successful film treatment of the literary experiences of childhood. PG.2, 4:30, 7, and 9:30.

MIRACLE THEATRE, 1228 Main Street, 256-1950

"Love and Death." Not as funny as "Sleeper," but it maintains Woody Allen's position as the leading director in pure film comedy as opposed to comedy-adventure, comedy-romance, comedy-nostalgia, etc. The characters and philosophical concerns are from Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky and company, the gags New York Yiddish. With perhaps more of Diane Keaton than is strictly healthy, and Woody fighting Napoleon. PG. 2:30, 4:15, 6, 7:45, and 9:30.

PALMETTO THEATRE, 1417 Main Street, 254-5800

Norman Jewison's "Rollerball" is a sci-fi yarn about a gladiator of the future who refuses to submit to the Big Brother government. Most of the early reviews have given it a thumbs down. 2, 4:30, 7, and 9:30. The late show on August 1 and 2 will be "Take the Money and Run." On the 8th and 9th, "Friends."

PLAZA III THEATRE, 1323 Main Street, 254-7960

"Walking Tall, Part II" lingers. Bo Svenson stars. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.

RICHLAND MALL I THEATRE, Richland Mall, 782-2228

"The Apple Dumpling Gang."

Continued on page 12

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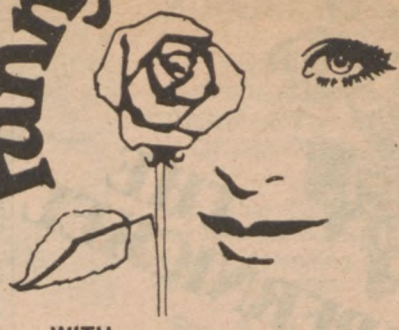

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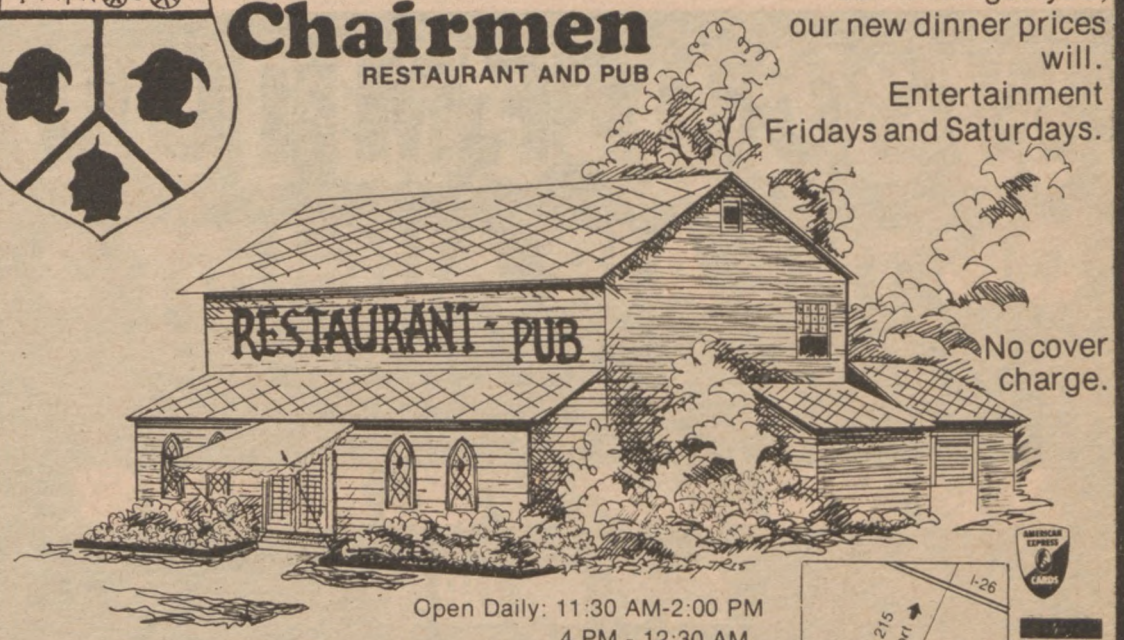

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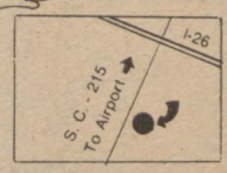

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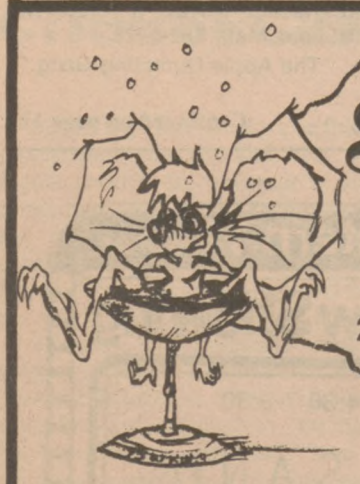
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Continued from page 11

Don Knotts, Tim Conway, and Susan Clark in a Disney film about bumbling crooks. G. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.

RICHLAND MALL II THEATRE, Richland Mall, 782-2228

"Funny Lady." A reasonably entertaining musical, but Streisand seems headed toward becoming the Joan Crawford of her generation; cast as a distinguished "lady" of the theatre (Fanny Brice after Ziegfeld) she loses the irreverence and spirited innocence that made her so appealing in the first place. All the same, Streisand singing is enough to make any movie worthwhile, and James Caan is not bad as Brice's second husband Billy Rose. PG. 2, 4:30, 7, and 9:30. The late show this weekend is "M*A*S*H." On the 8th and 9th it will be "Endless Summer."

CLUBS

THE JADE EAST, Carolina Inn, 937 Assembly Street, 799-8200

"Swing" again for the 1st and 2nd. "Jubilation" takes over for the week ending on the 9th. The cover is $3 for men, $2 for women, $5 for couples.

THE SECOND LEVEL, 2011 Devine Street, 771-4794

"The Columbians" for August 1 and 2. Next week Ken Higgins will perform on Monday, Hal on Tuesday, Larry Rhodes on Wednesday, Jim, Lee, and Connie on Thursday, "Southern Expedition" on August 8 and 9. The cover charge is $1 on the weekend, 50 cents during the week.

THE LEFT GUARD, 2728 Rosewood Drive, 799-2575

"Mama's Pride" on Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2nd. "Mayson" for the following week. A probable charge of $2 for members on the weekend, $1.50 after 9 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday, free on Monday and Tuesday.

THE CHOPPING BLOCK, 1021 Briargate Circle, 772-2011

Eddie "Sweet Thang" Brown for this weekend; Silk and Steel the probable group for the following week. No cover.

THE PUMPERNICKEL, Arcade Mall, Downtown, 254-0775

Friday "The Ventralis Band" with no group yet scheduled for Saturday. Next week: The Ventralis on Monday, Jim Susan, and Blind Dave on Tuesday, Wednesday Charles, Bird Fish on Thursday, and The Ventralis again on Friday, the 8th. No cover charge.

THE NEW SOUTH MUSIC HALL AND WHISKEY PARLOR, 4614 Devine Street, 787-6505

"High Cotton" play for August 1 and 2. "Nappy Patch" comes in on Sunday, "Luke" is scheduled for 7th, 8th, and 9th. $2 for members on Friday and Saturday, $1 on Sunday.

THE FORUM, 1520 Senate Street, 771-9973

The "We Three" jazz trio on the 1st and 2nd and the following weekend. The charge is $1 on the weekend, free during the week, no membership required.

ART

The Columbia Museum of Art will be opening two new exhibits this week. "Collector One" is a private collection of contemporary American art by such painters as Jasper Johns, Max Weber, and Jules Olitski. The exhibit opens on Sunday, August 3. On Tuesday, the 5th, the Columbia Communications Arts Society will begin a display of the best advertising and public relations materials produced in Columbia during the past year. The museum is open from 10 to 5 on Tuesday through Thursday, 2 to 6 on Sunday, closed on Monday.

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CAROLINA COLISEUM

Prints, lithographs, and original pencil drawings by Larry Francis Lebby will be exhibited at the Coffee Grinder Upstairs Gallery from August 4 thru August 16.

SPECIALS

WSCQ-FM has announced that it will begin broadcasting on Sunday, August 3 as South Carolina's first all-news radio station. The programs will reportedly include features and local news as well as national happenings hot off the NBC News and information service lines. Broadcasting begins on noon Sunday.

MUSIC

The Carolina Coliseum will be presenting "Graham Central Station and "Eagles" on August 1 and 3 respectively. Tickets for both concerts will be $6.50, $5.50, and $4.50, and are available from the Coliseum box office and standard ticket outlets.

TELEVISION

Saturday, August 2

1:30 p.m. - Don Kirshner's Rock Concert. This week Roy Wood's Wizard, Redbone, and the Atlanta Rhythm Section are featured. (Channel 25)

2:15 - Baseball. The New York Mets play the Pittsburgh Pirates. (Channel 10)

4 - Football. The season gets an early start with this exhibition game between the Washington Redskins and the Cincinnati Bengals. (Channel 25)

8 - Philadelphia Folk Festival. This week Arlo Guthrie, Bruce Cockburn, and the Buffalo Gals put in another appearance. (Channel 35)

9 - Movie. "Money From Home." Martin and Lewis in a horse race story by that fifties favorite, Damon Runyon. (Channel 25)

9 - Movie. "Goodbye, Again." Ingrid Bergman as a Paris interior decorator who takes a lover (Anthony Perkins as a character called Phillip van der Besh) because Yves Montand, a trucking executive with whom she is having an affair, has been fooling around on the side. Obviously a trek through Lana Turner country. From a Francoise Sagan novel called "Do You Like Brahms?" (Channel 25)

9 - Theater in America. "June Moon." George S. Kaufman and Ring Lardner's 1929 play is about Tin Pan Alley song writers trying to make the big time. Not the best of Kaufman's efforts nor is this production with Jack Cassidy, Tom Fitzsimmons, and Estelle Parsons the best that Theater in America has had to offer. (Channel 35)

10 - Moses the Lawgiver. Moses faces insurrection on the brink of reaching Canaan. In the last episode of this series almost all of the distinguished cast will appear including Burt Lancaster, Anthony Quayle, Ingrid Thulin, and Irene Papas. (Channel 19)

11 - Movie. "Hollywood Canteen." One more time for this World War II revue headlined by Bette Davis, John Garfield, Jack Benny, and Joe E. Brown. True to form, there's a Hollywood romantic interest between Robert Hutton and Joan K. Leslie. (Channel 19)

11:50 - Movie. "Gypsy." This 1962 adaptation of the Broadway hit replaced Ethel Merman with Rosalind Russell and was a flop. Natalie Wood as Gypsy Rose Lee is no worse, or less neurotic, than the usual. (Channel 10)

Sunday, August 3

10:30 a.m. - Marshall Efron's Sunday School. Efron asks the question: how wise was Solomon? and shows an animated film about Jesus and his apostles. (Channel 19)

1 p.m. - Movie. "Bright Eyes." It's the Good Ship Lollipop herself in a 1934 film about a little girl who idolizes a stunt pilot. Temple was only six at the time, but Fox, obviously realizing that they had a highly perishable property, had already starred her in 11 movies. And precocity paid off: she was the Thirties' biggest box office star and "Bright Eyes" one of her major successes. With James Dunn and Judith Allen. (Channel 19)

1:30 - Issues and Answers. Legal beagles should watch this show with Leon Jaworski and new American Bar president Lawrence Walsh. (Channel 25)

1:30 - Movie. "Godzilla." Prehistoric beastie parts the waters and starts munching Tokyo. The original (1956) and by now a camp classic.

2:45 - Movie. With "Rodan," the makers of Japanese horror films hoped to have another "Godzilla" to perpetuate in endless sequels, but unfortunately he never quite made the grade. Also from 1956. (Channel 10)

2:45 - Movie. "Charge of the Light Brigade." The straight (as opposed to Tony Richardson's anti-war) version of the Tennyson poem with Errol Flynn, king of thirties derring-do, leading the British cavalry. (Channel 19)

4 - Golf. Jean Shepherd's America. A program dedicated to the proposition, "Alaska, It's Not Just Like Cleveland." Shepherd sees the sights including an Eskimo village, glacier, and there's an in depth discussion of the region's bars. (Channel 35)

6 - Conversations With Eric Sevareid. Willy Brandt is interviewed in Bonn. (Channel 19)

7:30 - "A Tale of Two Irelands" is a repeat of a CBS News study of the Northern Ireland conflict. John Laurence is the reporter. (Channel 19)

8:30 - Movie. The sadistically inclined can watch Anthony Quinn's career decline in "Flap," a 1970 opus about an outspoken American Indian. Quinn's recent inability to find good roles may be part of that modern practice of turning has beens into institutions. With Claude Akins, Shelley Winters and Victor Jory. (Channel 25)

9:30 - Sixty Minutes. A retrospective of Judy Garland's life and career is the featured segment this week. (Channel 19)

10 - Marijuana in the 70's. NBC News looks at the latest evidence on marijuana's alleged health hazards as well as the inconsistency in the legal restrictions. (Channel 10)

Monday, August 4

8 -.m. - Jeanne Wolf. Gore Vidal, highly visible and audible of late, is once again interviewed. (Channel 35)

9:30 - Santee Country Music Festival. Highlights of the recent festival with Tammy Wynette, David Allen Coe, T. Shepherd and others. (Channel 35)

11;05 - Movie. "The Black Scorpion." A giant insect moves on Mexico City. Pretty terrible. (Channel 19)

1 a.m. - Tomorrow. The ever unctuous Art Linkletter talks to Tom Snyder. (Channel 10)

Tuesday, August 5

10 p.m. - Death Goddess. Japanese opera written for TV about an undertaker who can give life to potential clients. (Channel 35)

11:05 - Movie. "Thank You All Very Much." Sandy Dennis is a grad student in England who's preggers with no prospect of wedding bells. 1969. (Channel 19)

Wednesday, August 6

8:30 p.m. - Movie. "The Stranger Within." Pregnant Barbara Eden finds herself gradually falling under the control of her unborn baby. A 1974 TV concoction, designed presumably for the same audiences that chilled to "Rosemary's Baby." (Channel 25)

9 - The Zoo Gang. Last show in the series. Part 1, "The Lion Hunt," is about Latin American revolutionaries. The second hour is devoted to the recovery of a valuable jewel. Brian Keith, Lili Palmer, John Mills, and Barry Morse are the stars. (Channel 10)

9 - The Life of Leonardo Da Vinci. A not so great Italian biography first shown on CBS last year. (Channel 35)

11:30 - Wide World Special. A celebration of Phyllis Diller's 102nd birthday with Steve Allen, Rich Little, Louis Nye, Jack Carter and others. (Channel 25)

Thursday, August 6

8 p.m. - Ben Vereen. A new variety show for the Tony winning Broadway star. Lola Falana, Arte Johnson, and Liz Torres are regulars. (Channel 10)

9 - Movie. "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle." The last of the famous Astaire-Rogers musicals until they briefly reunited ten years later in "The Berkely's of Broadway." The plot is the story of a trend-setting ballroom dance team, but as usual what it is really about is that ephemeral quality known as Style, of which Fred and Ginger were probably the most magical screen representatives. With Edna May Oliver and Walter Brennan. 1939. (Channel 19)

Friday, August 8

8 p.m. - Movie. "The Cowboys." John Wayne teaches a group of schoolboys to be the sort of blood and guts character he's always been in this story of a violence plagued cattle drive. Its final shoot out opened that philosophical keg of worms also sprung by "Straw Dogs," that is, what is a response to injustice and what is the visceral pleasure of revenge? With the notoriously reactionary Wayne on hand, the answer would seem to be very ambiguous indeed. Bruce Dern, Colleen Dewhurst, Roscoe Lee Brown. (Channel 25)

11:05 - Movie. "Rocco and his Brothers." Late (1960) Italian neo-realism about a peasant family that moves to the city. Directed by Luchino Visconti before his more recent baroque fascination with decadence. With Alain Delon and Annie Girardot. (Channel 19)

1 a.m. - Night Dreams. Second of two parts. This time Three Dog Night, Rod Stewart, Slade, Freddie Fender, Little Richard, and Hamilton, Joe Frank, and Reynolds. (Channel 10) ■

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richland county legal notices

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Warren J. Entzminger deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Irene P. Entzminger,
Executrix
1010 Union Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Columbia, S.C.
July 25, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Golda Friend Haile deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Robert K. Haile,
Administrator CTA
c/o Heyward McDonald
P.O. Box 58
Columbia, South Carolina

Columbia, S.C.
July 25, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of William Homes Jackson deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Carolyn E. Jackson,
Executrix
c/o John G. Martin, Atty.
P.O. Box 11339
Columbia, S.C. 29211
Columbia, S.C.
July 24, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Mary Blanton Cranshaw deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Margaret C. Weed,
Executrix
621 Deerwood Drive
Columbia, South Carolina
Columbia, S.C.
July 24, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Ray Dean Hyman, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Ray Dean Hyman,
Executrix
1702 Cherry Laurel Drive
Columbia, South Carolina
29204
Columbia, S.C.
July 23, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Eugene Miles Perry, Jr., deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Patricia Peck Perry,
Executrix
7726 Castleton Lane
Columbia, S.C. 29206
July 29, 1975

All persons having claims against the estate of Jerome Martin Livingston deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Cleo H. Livingston,
Administratrix
3115 Trenholm Road
Columbia, S.C. 29204
July 29, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Manny McCurdy deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Charles McCurdy and
Donald McCurdy,
Administrators
1776 Apt. D. Spanish Trail
Columbia, S.C. 29210
July 29, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Talmadge Jones Abell deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Juanita Reddick Wise,
Executrix
c/o Augustus T. Graydon,
Atty
1225 Washington Street
Columbia, S.C.
July 28, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Charles Osborne Morgan deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Elizabeth B. Morgan,
Executrix
c/o George H. Davis, Jr.
2016 Lincoln Street
Columbia, South Carolina
July 29, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Essie Gault Simmons deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

John Robert Simmons,
Executor
c/o Ray M. Seigler, Atty
1735 St. Julian Place
Columbia, S.C. 29204
July 28, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of William Julian Bushardt deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Harryette E. Bushardt,
Administratrix
c/o Kligman and Fleming
1408 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina
July 28, 1975

CITATION

The State of South Carolina
RICHLAND COUNTY
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE
BY A. RAY HINNANT, Probate Judge, Richland County

WHEREAS Lucille Bickley has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Andrew Brown deceased:

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at Columbia, S.C., on the 11th day of August 1975 at 10 o'clock A.M., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 24th day of August, A.D. 1975.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.

CITATION

The State of South Carolina
RICHLAND COUNTY
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE
BY A. RAY HINNANT, Probate Judge, Richland County

WHEREAS Cleo W. Burgess has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Lester L. Wilson deceased:

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at Columbia, S.C., on the 12th day of August 1975 at 10 o'clock A.M., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 28th day of July, A.D. 1975,

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Mary Wylie Cely, Guardian of the said estate of Patrick C. Cely, Minor, has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Guardian; and that the 28th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 28, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that The South Carolina National Bank, Trustee of the estate of Arthur St. Julian Simons, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Trustee; and that the 28th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 28, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Heriberto Batiz, Executor of the estate of Doris L. Batiz, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 28th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 28, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Robert L. Smith, Sr., Administrator of the estate of Robert L. Smith, Jr., Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administrator; and that the 28th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 28, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Mamie G. Germany, Executrix of the estate of Thomas E. Germany, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 28th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 28, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Bertram C. Arnold, Executor of the estate of Hugo Weiss, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 28th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 28, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Kenneth J. Caughman, Administrator of the estate of Nannie Smith Rose, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administrator; and that the 29th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 29, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Harry Roy Mays, Executor of the estate of Kittie Sears Mays, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 29th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 29, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Brunson A. Derrick, Jr., Executor of the estate of Laura M. Derrick, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 29th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 29, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Gordon Allen Crews, Administrator of the estate of Arthur Jennings Crews, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administrator; and that the 25th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 25, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Edward A. Jenkins, Jr., Executor of the estate of Virginia H. Jenkins, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 25th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 25, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Oliver Wendell Hughes, Executor of the estate of Lydia Burnett Hughes, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 25th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 23, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Gregory Brown, Administrator of the estate of Josephine Lewis, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administrator; and that the 25th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 23, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Inez Martin Grant, Executrix of the estate of Martha R. Martin, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 25th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 25, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Jacqueline P. Blackmon, Administratrix of the estate of Alma Wright Petty, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administratrix; and that the 25th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 24, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Ray T. Calhoun, Executrix of the estate of Charles Calhoun, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 21st day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 21, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that A. Larry Bailey and Lola Bailey Looney, Executors of the estate of Lena L. Bailey, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executors; and that the 18th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 18, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Vernita G. Havird, Executrix of the estate of Elbert F. Havird, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 18th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 18, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Ila Phillips Boltin, Executrix of the estate of Doyle Boltin, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 18th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 18, 1975

richland county legal notices

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Mildred Baxley Evans, Executrix of the estate of Sprunt E. Evans, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 18th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 18, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that John Gaillard Martin, Executor of the estate of Charles Franklin Martin, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 18th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 18, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Hattie S. Hunnicutt, Guardian of the estate of John Thomas Hunnicutt, Minor has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Guardian; and that the 18th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 18, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Ruby Shealy Crosland, Executrix of the estate of Johnnie Hugo Crosland, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 18th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 18, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Jean O. Drotor, Executrix of the estate of Harry Windell Drotor, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 18th day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 16, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Velda M. Jaco, Administratrix of the estate of Dillard Jaco, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administratrix; and that the 21st day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 21, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Raven S. Graydon and Augustus T. Graydon, Executors of the estate of Clinton Tompkins Graydon, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executors; and that the 21st day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County
July 21, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Linda B. Laub, Guardian of the estate of Benjamin Dale Boney, Minor has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Minor; and that the 22nd day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 22, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Robert N. Rosichan, Executor of the estate of Jeanette B. Rosichan, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 21st day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 21, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Faye Long Davis, Executrix of the estate of Dixie Gregg Davis, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 22nd day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 22, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Hollie B. Corley, Executrix of the estate of William D. Corley, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 22nd day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 22, 1975

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Carrie Mae Boykin, Administratrix of the estate of James Boykin, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administratrix; and that the 21st day of August 1975, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
July 21, 1975

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that not less than three days from the date of this notice, the undersigned will apply to O. FRANK THORNTON, Secretary of State for a charter for an eleemosynary corporation under the name of the Wheeler Hill Community Association with the principal place of business located at 1723 Wheat Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29205 and for the following purposes: (1) to keep the Wheeler Hill area a residential community, (2) to work for improved housing and living conditions, (3) to get better community services, including street lighting, garbage collection, better sidewalks, curbs, and streets, (4) to organize residents so they have a voice in any future development in the area.

Mrs. Bernice B. Martin
Mrs. Dorothy A. Pressley
July 25, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Etheline P. Teague deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Ed Teague, Executor
Robinson, McFadden, Moore and Pope, Attys. at Law
Jefferson Square,
Columbia, S.C.
Columbia, S.C.
July 22, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Levy Green deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Bertha L. Green,
Administratrix
c/o Ronald Dodson
P.O. Box 474
Columbia, South Carolina
Columbia, S.C.
July 22, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Carrie Franklin, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Roosevelt M. Franklin
Executor
3908 Wellesley Drive
Columbia, South Carolina

Columbia, S.C.
July 18, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of James Doake Masey deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Helen E. Ray
Administratrix
c/o Kennedy and Price,
Attorneys
P.O. Box 11628
Columbia, South Carolina
29201

Columbia, S.C.
July 18, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Alma F. Askins deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Hal N. Askins, Executor
3708 Sandhill Road
Columbia, South Carolina
29206

Columbia, S.C.
July 18, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of James A. Keel, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Lester L. Keel, Executor
c/o Rion, Britt & Anderson
Attorneys
1209 Hampton Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Columbia, S.C.
July 17, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Gloria F. Roddey, deceased, are hearby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

J.B. Roddey III, Executor
c/o Milledge T. Pitts
1300 Pickens Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Columbia, S.C.
July 17, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Jesse C. Bradley, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Maude H. Bradley,
Administratrix
1424 Burley Court
Columbia, South Carolina

Columbia, S.C.
July 17, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Jeanette Moses deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

A. Birge Wise,
Administrator CTA
Barringer Building
Columbia, South Carolina

Columbia, S.C.
July 17, 1975

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Malcolm R. Lovell, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Juanita Lovell, Executrix
416 Woodlands Road
Columbia, South Carolina

Columbia, S.C.
July 21, 1975

CITATION

The State of South Carolina
RICHLAND COUNTY
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE
BY A. RAY HINNANT, Probate Judge, Richland County

WHEREAS Lloyd W. Higbe has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Birdie S. Higbe deceased:

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at Columbia, S.C., on the 5th day of August 1975 at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 21st day of July, A.D. 1975,

A. Ray Hinnant
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.

CITATION

The State of South Carolina
RICHLAND COUNTY
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE
BY A. RAY HINNANT, Probate Judge, Richland County

WHEREAS Ella Mae Allison has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert G. Allison deceased:

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at Columbia, S.C., on the 4th day of August 1975 at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 21st day of July, A.D. 1975,

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.

CITATION

The State of South Carolina
RICHLAND COUNTY
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE
BY A. RAY HINNANT, Probate Judge, Richland County

WHEREAS Jack L. Leach has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Freda Cantrell Leach deceased:

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at Columbia, S.C., on the 4th day of August 1975 at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 18th day of July, A.D. 1975,

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.

The State of South Carolina
RICHLAND COUNTY
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE
BY A. RAY HINNANT, Probate Judge, Richland County

WHEREAS Ethel M. Brown has applied to me for Letters of Administration CTA on the estate of Walter Michaelis deceased:

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at Columbia, S.C., on the 1st day of August 1975 at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 17th day of July, A.D. 1975,

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.

CITATION

The State of South Carolina
RICHLAND COUNTY
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE
BY A. RAY HINNANT, Probate Judge, Richland County

WHEREAS Betty Hawley Medlin has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of LaVerne Roof Medlin deceased:

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at Columbia, S.C., on the 4th day of August 1975 at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 18th day of July, A.D. 1975,

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.

CITATION

The State of South Carolina
RICHLAND COUNTY
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE
BY A. RAY HINNANT, Probate Judge, Richland County

WHEREAS Alvin Ronald Hill has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Patricia Ann Hill deceased:

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at Columbia, S.C., on the 4th day of August 1975 at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 17th day of July, A.D. 1975,

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.

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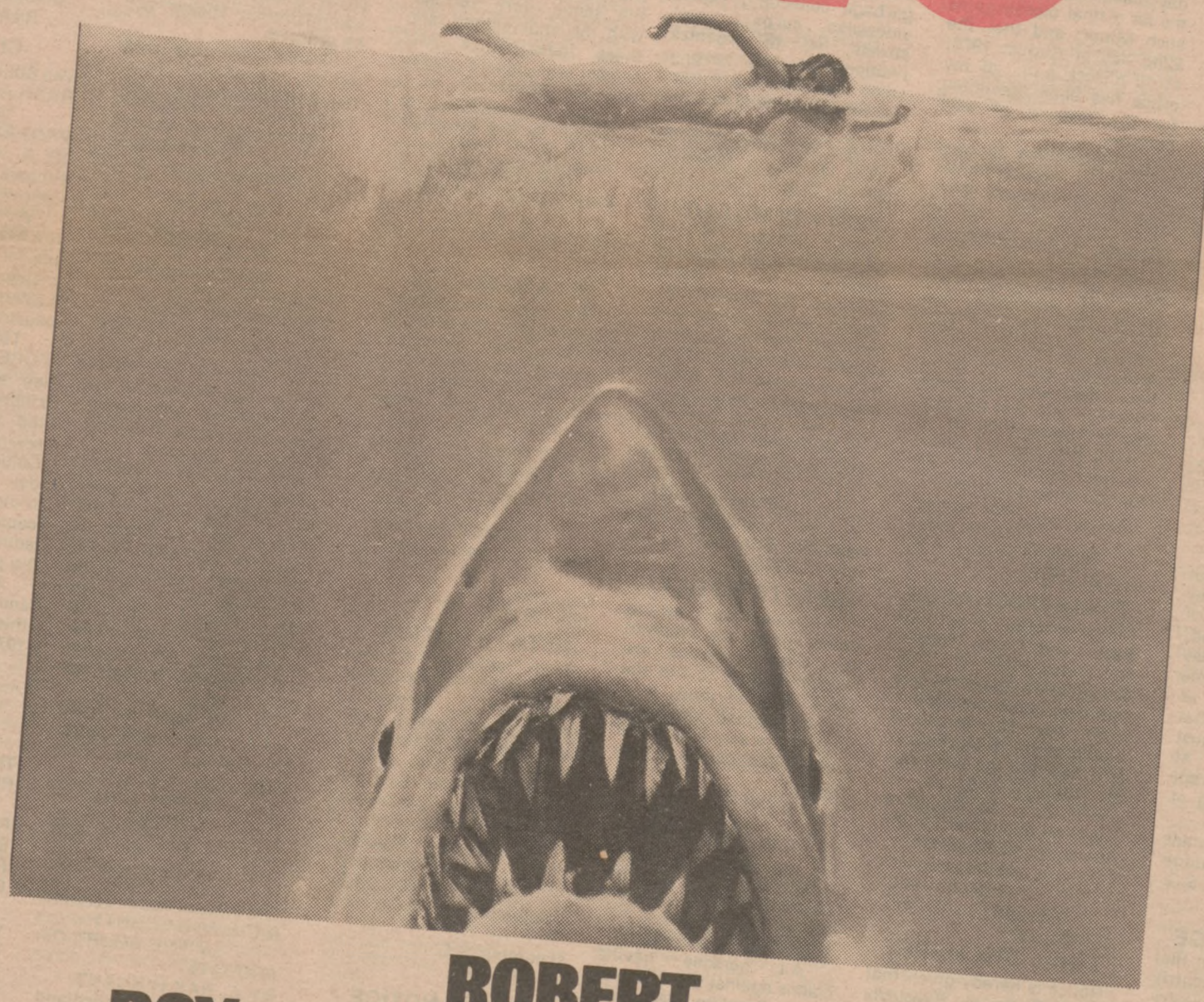

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